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# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1929

No. 21.

## Nine Years' Growth of Southern Alberta Co-operative Association

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

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## News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

*Wheat Pool Delegates Elected*

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## New List of Initial Prices for Coarse Grains

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States

*An Address at the American Institute of Co-operation*



# Down Hearted and Lonely

**T**O a widow's Grief is always added Worry. There are funeral expenses to pay; doctors' bills; and legal costs—these are the common lot.

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

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### THE NEW GRAIN COMMISSION

In an official statement to the press, Hon. James Malcoln, Minister of Trade and Commerce, describes the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners as "the first step towards implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture following the extensive investigation of last session."

In their choice of the personnel of the new Board, the Dominion Government appear to have acted in perfect good faith, and to have been guided by a desire to secure efficiency and to assure the protection of the rights of the growers of grain as well as the trade.

Reference to the appointments is made elsewhere in this issue. The new chairman, Mr. Ramsay, is a man of proved administrative capacity and wide experience who has taken a very prominent part in the building up of the Canadian Wheat Pools, which constitute today (apart from the Dominion Government) the greatest business enterprise in Canada. Dr. MacGibbon, who is well known in Alberta, adds to his general qualifications as an economist an understanding of marketing problems. He drew up the economic clauses of the report of the Turgeon Commission which investigated the conduct of the grain trade some years ago and called

attention to certain serious defects in the old form of administration of the Grain Act. Dr. MacGibbon also has a sound knowledge of the principles and methods followed by co-operative marketing agencies in Canada. Mr. Hamilton is not so well known in this Province, but in Saskatchewan he had long administrative experience as Minister of Agriculture, and like Mr. Ramsay he is a practical farmer.

The changes in the Grain Act made last session and the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners follow broadly the recommendations made by Alberta farmers at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January and by the Brown Royal Commission in Saskatchewan. The U.F.A. recommendations were brought forward in Parliament and advocated with great energy and ability by the farmers' representatives. The outcome reveals in a very striking way how far-reaching the results of intelligent organized effort may be. The limits of what the farmers can accomplish when they know clearly what they want and take the proper steps in an organized way to make their desires known, are very wide indeed.

\* \* \*

### THE VALUE OF A POWER "CONCESSION"

What is the value of the services of a promoter who is successful in winning from a Government consent to the transfer from public to private ownership of valuable hydro-electric power concessions? Much, no doubt, depends on the value of the concessions. Apparently, according to the *Financial Post* of August 15th, the value of services in the Parliamentary lobbies was in one recent instance no less than \$3,500,000, for that is the price for which Frank P. Jones has recently disposed of his interest in the Beauharnois power concession on the St. Lawrence River, and: "As far as the public knows," says the *Financial Post*, "he has done nothing for this except to use the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa."

Irrespective then of work to be done on the undertaking, there is added to the cost WHICH THE CONSUMERS IN THE FUTURE WILL BE CALLED UPON TO PAY, this enormous sum of \$3,500,000. It is merely, so far as can be judged by the *Post*, the wages of persuasion, the wages paid to a man who is clever enough to induce the Government of the day to part with public rights in water power on the St. Lawrence.

The *Financial Post* is not by any means an advocate of public ownership. It is very friendly to the great financial interests, various groups of

(Continued on page 30)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## NEW LOCAL

Cavell U.F.A. Local has been organized recently in the Mosside district. Kenney Adair is the secretary.

## URGE TRUNK HIGHWAY

"It was decided at the Fork Lake U.F.A. picnic to co-operate with Lac La Biche and St. Paul boards of trade to urge for a trunk highway between St. Paul and Lac La Biche."—*St. Paul Journal*.

## HOG GRADING

A new handbook on the bacon hog and hog grading has been issued by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It includes the hog grading regulations under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

## AT SMOKY LAKE

"A well attended meeting was held in Smoky Lake on August 19th, when all had the opportunity to hear the addresses of D. F. Kellner, M.P., and G. Mihalcheon, M.L.A." writes Tony Nowakowsky, secretary of Smoky Lake U.F.A. Local. "The audience was very interested, and many questions were asked of the speakers. We feel pleased with the results of this meeting."

## JOINT PICNIC

New Norway U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held a joint picnic at the U.F.A. hall and grounds on August 8th. The weather was beautiful and the attendance all that could be desired, reports Mrs. R. L. Tindall, chairman of the U.F.W.A. Local, "and the addresses by Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Zipperer and J. E. Brown were greatly enjoyed by all present, making the picnic a decided success."

## OUTLINES SCHOOL BILL

Galarneauville U.F.A. Local was visited recently by G. A. Forster, M.L.A., says a report from the secretary, Mrs. Gladys V. Galarneau. "He outlined the new School Bill and also talked on other subjects, all of which were very interesting. The attendance was very good, about 95 per cent of the members being present, as were also most of the people in the immediate vicinity."

## POLITICAL PARTIES' DAY ENDING

"The days of the old political parties are surely passing, their old illustrations and election gags will surely have little effect after such speakers as Robt. Gardiner M.P. and G. N. Johnston, M.L.A., complete their programs," says a report in the *Coronation Review*. "They have been addressing meetings at different points throughout Hiram and making interesting such dry matters as politics and national finance. One of their recent meetings was held at Spondon School last Tuesday with Mr. Harry Crego acting as chairman. A good crowd was in attendance."

## LONE RIDGE LOCAL

"The August meeting of Lone Ridge U.F.A. was followed by a program well

rendered by local talent, assisted by Misses Marcella Larson of Stony Plain and Evelyn Christie of Millet. An address on Junior organization work by Miss E. Jones, of Morningside, was very interesting and resulted in the Junior U.F.A. Local of Lone Ridge being organized. The Junior Local from Hillside was present, and Chas. Robinson gave an outline of the program of their meetings. Mrs. W. Ross of Millet, U.F.W.A. Director, spoke for a short time along lines of her work, after which refreshments were served."—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

## OPPOSE IMMIGRATION

Declaring that in view of the crop failures and unemployment which are the occasion of thousands of men facing destitution it is vitally necessary to stop immigration into Canada, pending an improvement in conditions, a committee of Blue Berry and Whitburn U.F.A. Locals have written Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, expressing their views. The committee, consisting of Thomas Foulston and Lawson Scott, have forwarded a copy of the letter to the U.F.A., asking that we give this matter publicity. They state that the financial resources of Canada are inadequate to provide for increased population by immigration at the present time. They also express opposition, in the letter to Mr. Forke, to the sessional indemnity of members of Parliament being increased.

## VERDUN AND HAULTAIN LOCALS

"Another joint meeting of the Verdun and Haultain U.F.A. Locals was held at Haultain School. During the summer a few of these combined meetings enable the members of the two adjoining districts to become better acquainted and valuable ideas and experiences are exchanged. H. Benthin, of Verdun, was elected chairman pro tem. An interesting and instructive report from William Irvine, M.P., was read. The recent joint picnic was reported a success. Delegates W. O. Mountain, W. F. Eikermann and H. Benthin gave reports of the recent convention held at Lacombe. E. E. Sears gave an account of the co-operative institute held at Olds. A resolution was unanimously passed instructing the secretaries to request that the main roads from Haultain and Verdun districts to Wetaskiwin be kept dragged. It was decided to hold another joint meeting the first part of September, at Verdun school, at which some able speakers will address the audience. After adjournment, the Haultain ladies served lunch."—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

## DEATH OF W. MCCREADY

Members will regret to learn of the death on August 17th, in the Calgary General Hospital, of William McCready, secretary of Ewing U.F.A. Local, and one of the most devoted and energetic members of the Association and of the farmers' co-operative marketing enterprises. Mr. McCready, who is a native of Cork, Ireland, came to Canada in 1903, settling first in the East, and moving to a farm at Erskine, Alberta, in 1907. He has been secretary of the Ewing Local

since its formation; was active in the original sign-up campaign for the Wheat Pool and was also a keen supporter of the Livestock and Dairy Pools, of all of which he was a member. He was a councillor for the municipality of Waverley and a trustee of the Ewing school district. Mr. McCready, who was a bachelor, is survived by brothers, Alex. and Samuel McCready and a sister, Mrs. John White, of Kamloops.

## HARMONY ISSUES CHALLENGE

At a meeting held on August 10th, Harmony U.F.A. Local decided to put on an exhibit at the Athabasca Board of Trade bench show, and a committee of eight were appointed to look after the details. Members of the committee are M. J. Scott, Joel Castonguay, M. W. Hitchens, A. Jamieson, Mrs. F. Evans, Mrs. Joe Guay, Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Dupilki. "We hope to get up such an exhibit as will just simply sweep every other Local off the board," writes the secretary, M. J. Scott. But the members are good sports, adds the secretary. "We hope to see every Local in this constituency represented at this great show and if they beat us we will feel mighty proud of the district." At this meeting also resignations of the president and secretary, who had "got their heads filled with imaginary theories that they were not the best material available," were considered, the result being that the resignation of the president, Ford Evans, was refused; and the vice-president, M. J. Scott, and the secretary, A. Jamieson, exchanged offices. After adjournment, coffee and sandwiches were served.

## To Former Members

At the suggestion of the Vimy Ridge Local, the U.F.A. Executive has decided to ask former members of the Association to send in to Central Office a statement of the reason which has led them to allow their membership to lapse. All replies should be addressed to The Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

## Late U.F.W.A. News

### RASPBERRY SOCIAL

Turin U.F.W.A. Local gave an ice cream and raspberry social on August 3rd, which proved to be most successful, says a letter received from the secretary of the Local, Mrs. Geo. B. Rowley.

## RED DEER U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE

A conference of U.F.W.A. Locals in the Red Deer constituency has been arranged by Mrs. Hepburn, Director for that constituency, to be held in the Olds School of Agriculture, on Wednesday, September 18th. Mrs. Warr, Provincial President, and Hon. Perren Baker will give addresses; Mr. Baker will speak on the proposed new School Act. A business session will be held, beginning at 11 a.m., and the afternoon meeting will commence



at 2 p.m. Mrs. Hepburn suggests that members and visitors bring picnic lunches.

### INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The prevention of infantile paralysis is the subject of a booklet entitled "Be Prepared," written by Dr. Helen Mac-Murphy, and issued by the Federal Department of Public Health. It also describes the symptoms, and the recommended treatment for this disease. One copy of the booklet is being sent to the secretary of each U.F.W.A. Local; further copies may be secured from the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

### LOCAL'S TENTH BIRTHDAY

The August meeting of the Waterhole Local U.F.W.A. took the form of a picnic, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stong. Mrs. Stong is the president of the Local and also Director for North Peace River. This is one of the annual events of our Local which is looked forward to with pleasure by members and friends of the U.F.W.A. Incidentally, this is the tenth birthday of the Local. There were over one hundred members and friends in attendance. We particularly enjoyed having a visit from our sister Local at Grimshaw and hope to have more visits from that Local. A walk around the beautiful grounds at the Stong home is a revelation of what can be done in beautifying the farm surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Stong in this way are making a real contribution to the community.

After the guests had enjoyed the flowers and social chat, a short program was given, consisting of addresses from Mr. J. E. Kirk, pastor United Church; Mrs. Sanderson, president of Grimshaw Local; Mr. Gardner, editor of local paper; and Mrs. Stong, who gave an interesting and entertaining talk on co-operation; and readings and recitation by Lorraine Bailey, Margaret Kennedy and Mrs. Johnson. A delightful lunch was served picnic fashion, to which every one did ample justice. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Stong for their kind hospitality.

### Ask That M.L.A.'s Spend More Time Visiting Locals

Thanks Expressed to Minister of Education for His Services by Whitford Convention

G. M. Mihalcheon, M.L.A., was chairman of the annual convention of Whitford U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Willingdon on Saturday, August 10th. There were 29 accredited delegates present, and so many visitors that the large hall was filled.

The president, R. H. Perley, submitted a new Constitution, which was read clause by clause. There was a good deal of discussion over such clauses as the basis of representation for a nominating convention, qualifications of candidates, etc.

There were several resolutions: one asking for the construction of an Edmonton to St. Paul highway; one dealing with organization matters and asking that M.L.A.'s spend more time visiting Locals; one asking that the campaign against weeds and pests be further extended; and one dealing with the qualifications of a U.F.A. candidate. Another asked

that political fees be sent direct to the secretary of the constituency association instead of to headquarters, to avoid confusion.

### The New School Act

Hon. Perren Baker gave a splendid address, dealing with the proposed new School Act. An opportunity was given for questions, following his speech, and several were asked and answered by Mr. Baker. His address was very opportune, as people here were anxious to learn more about the Act. A resolution was passed, thanking the Minister for his untiring efforts to aid education in Alberta.

H. N. Stearns gave a very clear and able address on the Livestock Pool. Mr. Luckowovitch spoke for a few minutes on the same subject, in Ruthenian. Mr. Mihalcheon gave an address dealing with the work of the Legislature during the last session. The hall could not be secured for the evening, and M. Luchkovich,

M.P., kindly waived his opportunity to speak in favor of Mr. Mihalcheon. The convention passed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

### New Officers

Election of officers took place, with the following results: President, R. H. Perley, Hamlin; first vice-president, H. R. Boutillier, Soda Lake; second vice-president, John Sembuliuk, Soda Lake; L. G. Bray was re-appointed secretary-treasurer by the executive. Two U.F.W.A. and two U.F.A. directors were elected: Mrs. F. Mawson, and Mrs. I. Anderson, both of Vilna; W. L. Shapka, Desjarlais; Nick Tkachuk, Pruth; Ian Anderson, Vilna; John Ropcean, Bellis; Mr. Nixon, Smoky Lake; Mr. Esopenko, Pakan; and Simon Ewaniuk, Springcreek.

The convention closed at 8:30 p.m., one of the most successful we have ever had.

L. G. BRAY,  
Secretary

## Member Offers Criticism of Some Features of Farm Loan Regulations

Believes 6 Per Cent Rate Would Be Adequate Under Present Conditions—The Matter of Dividends on Stock

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The interview with the Provincial Treasurer which you published in last issue appears to arrive at the conclusion that the above scheme is a satisfactory culmination of the prolonged efforts our organization has made to secure Long Term Credit at a low rate of interest. May I offer a few criticisms to suggest that it falls short of this mark?

Firstly, and of greatest importance, the interest rate is too high both in comparison with the present lending companies and in the spread between the rate at which the money is being raised and at which it is being lent. Mortgage companies have been lending at 7 per cent and have been able to pay substantial dividends and accumulate reserves at this rate. An important effect of a Loan Scheme should be the holding down of the interest rate charged by lending agencies generally, but it is significant that, so negligible did they regard the competition of a 6½ per cent scheme with its restricting conditions, that companies raised their rate instead of reducing it shortly before the Board started to operate.

It is almost certain that one per cent will cover operating expenses, and I submit that to charge 1½ per cent is a departure from good business principles and is likely to encourage extravagant management. As 5 per cent of all money lent is available for the purposes of the Board without interest obligation, this constitutes an additional margin of safety.

### An Undesirable Feature

The 5 per cent of the loan which borrowers are obliged to invest in Capital Stock bearing no interest is an undesirable feature, and there is no doubt that most borrowers would prefer to receive the full amount of the loan at a fixed rate of interest and do without dividends. As a rule they need all the loan they arrange for and the 5 per cent held back widens farther the already wide margin between the value of the security and the amount actually received. Present conditions mean that a farmer who borrows \$2000 actually receives \$1900 less expenses, but pays interest on \$2000, which makes the rate just short of 7 per cent. The borrowers may be shareholders, but they

have no voice in the control of their stock nor of the management. They must pay their money and hope that after twenty or thirty years they will get some dividends or at least, their money back!

The Minister considers that the 1½ per cent spread between the rate at which the money is raised by the Board and the rate charged to farmers is not a serious matter owing to the fact that dividends will be paid, out of profits, on the stock owned by the borrowers, but the act provides that, before any dividend is paid 25 per cent of net profits is to be set aside as a Reserve Fund and it is obvious that it would take a very big dividend on the 5 per cent of stock to equal an interest charge of even half of 1 per cent on the total loan. Even working on a narrower margin for operating costs than the 1½ per cent, 25 per cent of net profits would appear to be a big proportion to hold back for a reserve fund where the margin of safety is so great.

The primary requirement of a Farm Loans Scheme is low interest, and not, as one might gather from your article, a flourishing mortgage business secured beyond all possible and impossible chance of failure. A big dividend at the end of the year may give the impression of success but, if the intention is really to lend at as low a rate as possible, it would be merely an admission of poor business judgment.

One is forced to the conclusion that in framing the regulations at Ottawa more consideration was given to the effect the scheme might have on the lending companies than to the needs of the farmer requiring money, and, in my opinion, only timidity will make the scheme acceptable in Alberta without protest at the high rate of interest at least.

A 6 per cent rate should be quite safe for the Board now and if, as seems possible, the Government is able to raise money at a little less than 5 per cent in the near future, there should be every prospect of a reduction to 5½ per cent. I commend this matter to the members as being worthy of continued efforts, and remain,

Yours truly,

LENNON RUSSELL.  
Trochu U.F.A. Local.



# The Purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States

An Address by C. C. Teague of the U. S. Federal Farm Board, at the American Institute of Co-operation, Baton Rouge, July 31st, 1929

The address by Mr. Teague, which is printed below, contains an interesting survey of the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act recently passed by the U. S. Congress. It will be found of great interest to Alberta farmers, as it reveals the particular methods by which, under this act, an effort is to be made to raise the status of the agricultural industry in our neighboring country. Between the problems of Canadian farmers and those of the republic there are important differences, though they have many problems in common.

I believe that one of the principal purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act is to build in the United States a system of producer owned and controlled co-operative marketing organizations, operating for the scientific distribution and marketing of the various agricultural products of the country. I also believe that this was the intention of Congress. The act provides a revolving fund of \$500,000,000. While this is a large sum of money, still when it is compared with the total annual value of America's agricultural crop of ten or twelve billion dollars, it is comparatively small. It, therefore, must have been the intention of Congress to make this fund go as far as possible in assistance to agriculture by applying it in such a manner as would be most effective in building up co-ordinated systems of producer owned and controlled marketing organizations. This is evident from the language of the Act, under sub-division, Declaration of Policy, Section 1, paragraph 3:

"By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control, for greater unity of effort in marketing and by providing the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer owned and producer controlled co-operative associations and other agencies."

That it was not the intention of Congress to provide this fund as simply a reservoir of cheap money, to be applied for by agricultural groups to reduce interest costs, is evident from the following language of the Act, Section 7, paragraph 5, under sub-section, "Loans to Co-operative Associations.":

"Enabling the co-operative association applying for a loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities."

If then it is the policy of the Government to foster and encourage co-operative marketing, perhaps it will be profitable to consider for a few moments their proper functions and some of the methods that may be profitably employed to develop them.

## Function of Marketing Organization

First let us consider some of the things that an agricultural commodity market-

ing organization must do if it performs what should be its principal objective, namely, maintaining the industry on a reasonably prosperous basis. First and most important is the regulation of the distribution of the shipments of the various markets so that all markets will be properly supplied according to demand condition. This is absolutely necessary to avoid gluts and famines, and thus to stabilize markets to a point that will enable the producer, as well as the dealers, both retail and wholesale to make a profit. If a quantity of a produce exceeding the consumer demand is offered in the market, the price is often reduced to a point below the cost to the producer. Hence, the absolute necessity of regulation of supply to demand.

It is, of course, important to develop efficient marketing organizations, but if these organizations only operate to cut down the cost of distribution without controlling a sufficient percentage of production to exercise a control of supply at the source, so as to regulate the supply to the demand and avoid gluts and famines, they will overlook the principal and most important service that can be performed for the commodity they represent.

As President of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and the California Walnut Growers' Association of California, I have been closely connected with their operations for many years and I have no hesitancy in saying that the splendid results accomplished by those organizations is due principally to their large degree of control, enabling orderly regulation of supply to demand. If the service those organizations had been able to perform had been limited to only a savings in marketing cost, it is doubtful if they could have retained the large measure of confidence which they have from the industry and public. Therefore, every agricultural commodity should give consideration to the following:

(a) Does the commodity lend itself to organization of a national selling organization?

(b) Is its volume great enough?

(c) Is the continuity of movement such as will warrant a national selling organization?

(d) Even though the commodity may not be able to support a separate national selling organization, is it worth while having in mind the selling through some national selling service or combining with some other co-operative group selling to the same class of trade whose commodity is not competitive?

(e) Are there separate co-operative local or regional units that may be co-ordinated into unified action?

## To Stimulate Consumption

Some of the following principles apply to most co-operatives, but all of them may not apply in all cases. In order that the demand shall keep pace with increasing production everything possible should be done to stimulate consumption by:

1. National advertising.

2. Increasing the attractiveness of the product by better grading and packing.

3. Co-operation with all wholesale and retail avenues of distribution in better methods of display and merchandising.

4. Reducing costs of distribution, thus providing lower prices to the consumer and a return of a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar to the producer. This lowering of cost of distribution to be accomplished by:

(a) The elimination of all speculative profit between the producer and the wholesale jobbers and retailers, or other necessary and legitimate avenues of distribution.

(b) The holding of credit losses to a minimum.

There are, of course, many other things that can be accomplished by collective action of producer owned marketing organizations, but the foregoing are probably the most important.

The great need for the sound development of the co-operative movement is the co-ordination and mobilization of the Federal and State forces behind it, thus giving it the stamp of public approval and getting behind it the necessary confidence of producers. In my opinion this can be accomplished without the setting up of any new bureaus and departments which would only operate to confuse the issue. This could be accomplished by:

(a) The Act creating the Co-operative Marketing Division (Act of July 2, 1926, U.S. Code Title, 7, Chapter 18, Sections 451-457) could be amended so that it specifically directs the Division to work out complete collaboration plans with State Governments and State universities in the promotion and formation of grower owned and controlled co-operatives.

(b) The Smith-Lever Act (Act of May 8, 1914, U.S. Code Title 7, Chapter 13, Sections 341-348) under which the Government is empowered to collaborate with State Governments in Extension Service to farmers, should be amended and the necessary additional funds provided to provide for two Extension Service specialists in co-operative marketing and purchasing, whose services are to be made available to each State upon the same terms as this Extension Service is now participated in by the Federal Government. These co-operative marketing specialists would be used in the development and strengthening of grower owned and controlled co-operatives in marketing farm products and the purchase of farm supplies.

There is an army of some 4,000 extension agents and specialists provided by the collaboration of the Federal Government with the various States under the Smith-Lever Act, who are in close contact with and have in large measure the confidence of the farmers of the United States. These extension specialists have been very effective in teaching the farmer how to produce more efficiently, but they have given little attention to the more important question, which includes the economic science of marketing so as to get a living price for that which he produces.

## Possible Services

Among the valuable services that these men can perform are:

Survey of the set-up and operations of existing co-operatives.

Establishment of a measuring stick from the study of successful co-operatives



to point out mistakes of organization and policy of existing co-operatives where needed, and assist and inform farmers upon the soundness and necessity of co-operative marketing, and sound principles and practices of operation and the methods and efficiency of the co-operatives operating in their territory. With such information all of the large number of farm advisors now employed in working with the farmers will be in a position to give the facts to the farmers with whom they contact and whose confidence as impartial experts they now have.

Why have these Farm Advisors not been more helpful in marketing? Because:

Except in a few cases where local public sentiment has strongly favored the co-operative movement they have not dared to advocate actively co-operative marketing.

Where they did so, complaints were filed with the universities by the speculative shippers who were interested in discouraging the movement. They pointed out that the universities represented all of the people and were supported by the taxpayers and if they expected to get the necessary political support for the appropriations necessary to these universities they had better instruct their men not to advocate co-operative marketing and in most cases they have not advocated co-operative marketing.

I do not blame the universities or the extension departments. They are public servants and must be responsive to public opinion. But these agricultural departments were certainly created to educate and help the farmer, and if his greatest problem is marketing, why should not at least a part of the time of these extension advisors be devoted to educating and assisting the farmer in developing co-operative marketing, which is the only solution to his problem.

#### Fault of the Farmer

If these universities have not undertaken this task, it is the fault of the farmer himself in not demanding that it be done; in other words creating an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of it. We now have that public sentiment in the nation, as evidenced in the Agricultural Marketing Act creating the Farm Board, which Act has for its principal purpose the development of co-operative marketing. If the Federal Government, which is also supported by the taxation of the people, can actively advocate co-operative marketing, is there any reason why our universities, through their extension departments, should not do so? I think there is not.

One trouble is that these farm advisors do not themselves have the necessary information. We, therefore, must first educate them in co-operative marketing. This could be done by adding to the staff of extension specialists in each state, at least two specialists in co-operative marketing.

In my opinion if these things are done it will give a tremendous impetus to the co-operative movement and will be of more benefit in the long run than any other type of legislation. It would have the effect of mobilizing the Federal and State forces definitely behind the co-operative movement for a solution of this most important national economic problem, namely, the orderly distribution and marketing of farm products.

#### WHERE HE SHONE

Parent—My son has many original ideas, has he not?

Teacher—Yes, especially in spelling.—*St. Catherine's Standard.*

## Vice-President and D. M. Malin Visit U.S. Co-op. Institute

Co-operatives Owned and Controlled  
by Farmers Is Aim of Federal Farm  
Board of the Republic

In behalf of the co-operative movement and the Government of Alberta, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A. and D. M. Malin, Superintendent of Co-operative Activities for the Province, recently were visitors at the fifth summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mr. Scholefield attended at the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hoadley, the delegation being financed by the Trustees of the Wheat Board Surplus fund. The sessions opened on July 29th, and a number of special courses continued until late in August, but the Alberta delegation were present only for the main sessions, which were held during the first two weeks. On their return they met the Board of the National Livestock Producers Association of the United States who were in session at their headquarters in Chicago for the purposes of electing a successor to their president, Mr. Denman, who has resigned on appointment to the Federal Farm Board set up under recent congressional legislation.

The Alberta representatives were cordially received, and found the proceedings at the American Institute of very great interest, stated Mr. Scholefield on his return. The traditions of the farm organizations represented, he pointed out, are different in many respects from ours. The 450 delegates registered at the Institute were for the most part leaders and officers of various co-operatives, rather than members or their delegates, and county agents formed 25 per cent of the whole, while there were many "vocational educationalists" who work under the Federal Government. These and the county agents were for the most part not interested primarily in co-operative marketing, but the Farm Board aims to turn their attention in this direction, and it would appear, said Mr. Scholefield, that the United States Government desires that this policy shall be followed.

Great interest was expressed in the progress made in co-operative marketing in Canada, and particularly in that of the Canadian Wheat Pools, about which they have heard most.

#### Help Farmers to Help Themselves

"Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, emphasized the fact that the purpose of the legislation under which the Board is set up is not to spoon feed the producers, but to help them to help themselves," Mr. Scholefield stated.

"Of the sum of \$500,000,000 voted by Congress to be placed under the control of the Board, one-third is at present at their disposal. Mr. Legge explained that in order to take advantage of the facilities provided, all groups of co-operatives handling a given commodity must get together to form a single co-ordinating agency for the particular commodity handled. This co-ordination has already been achieved in respect to 500 local co-operative elevators and to the fruit co-operatives of California and other States and to the wool co-operatives, and is now being carried out by the cotton co-operatives. When co-ordination is complete for any

commodity, the Board is prepared to give assistance by advancing loans bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The object is to make the great marketing organizations which it is planned to build up essentially farmer owned and farmer controlled.

"Mr. Legge stated that the Board recognized that methods of farm production had reached a high degree of efficiency, and that the great problem of the producers is not to secure greater production, but to develop means of efficient marketing, and he urged very strongly that the co-operatives should consider the possibility of controlling production.

"Baton Rouge is 95 miles from New Orleans, the second largest port of the United States, and we were taken to look over this famous city. We found great interest in seeing the cotton and rice fields and the growing sugar cane—a new experience for us both."

## U.F.A. Veterans' Section

### SACRIFICE REMAINS THE SAME (D'Arcy Marsh, in *Calgary Albertan*)

General Chiang Kai-Shek, chairman of the Chinese National Government, appears to be a candid person.

He has no illusion about war at any rate. He predicts another world war in 1944. And in this connection he states: "In the last world war China played an ignominious role, because she had no adequate army or navy. But in the next war things will be different, since China (and here comes the prize bit) is determined to be prepared for this conflict and to profit by its results."

He evidently believes in admitting that his country is going into the war for what it can get out of it. There are apparently no "scraps of paper" or defense of national honor ideas about this fellow. He appears to be sorry that China is not at the moment at the Hague, trying to get something out of the last war, like so many other nations are doing at the moment.

But there is more in this statement than that. General Chiang may be a good general. He is no diplomat, and not an inspiring leader for his country. It would be difficult to conceive of a war in which all the people on one side knew that they were merely fighting for their country to "get something out of it." It may be useful, but it is not exactly an inspiring ideal for which to lay down one's life.

In past wars, I venture to state, practically all soldiers—except the gentlemen of fortune—have believed they were fighting for something holy. In some cases, no doubt, they were. But that is not so important. They thought they were, and therefore they were making a sacrifice.

And whether the cause be right or wrong, a sacrifice is a sacrifice. It is an inspiration to others, and something holy to the man who thinks he is making it. No nation can fight successfully without an ideal which the people consider worth dying for. General Chiang is not inspiring.

And finally, branching off slightly from the subject into the matter of the last war, whatever the decision of posterity is in connection with the economic and political issues involved, the sacrifice made must remain the same.

It is a thing which even historians can never alter.



# The Nine Years' Growth of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association

The Story of the Development of the Co-operative Idea as Revealed in Striking Facts and Figures—Total Turnover of Business Done in Marketing of Farm Products Reaches Noteworthy Figure of \$879,345.59—Some Features of the Annual Report—"A Union of Persons More Than Capital"

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

The steady, yet phenomenal growth of the co-operative idea, its adaptability to present economic conditions and the sound business sense of its leaders have again been demonstrated in Southern Alberta.

When at the annual meeting of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association in July of 1928, the directors were able to show that the membership of the association had increased from the forty provisional members of 1923 to 1,135 in that year there was much pleasure among the friends of the movement. That the turnover of the association had passed the half million mark occasioned some little surprise; this year, however, has conclusively shown that the limits of progress were by no means reached. At the two days' meeting of the members of the association held in July in the city of Lethbridge the directors were able to report that the membership had risen to 1,635, a net increase of 500 in twelve months. The turnover had reached the noteworthy figure of \$879,345.59.

It would certainly appear that the contention of the directors in their report, that the association is now past its initial stages and will play a prominent part in the agricultural development of Southern Alberta, seems amply warranted. The association is growing of itself. There has been no canvass for new members. The five hundred who have joined the association during the year have come in of their own free will, desiring to enjoy its very evident benefits.

## Low Operating Cost

Conducting its business on progressive lines, keeping down overhead charges, giving service, not only in the centres such as Lethbridge, Coaldale, Taber and Cardston where offices and shipping facilities have been created, but at thirty-seven local shipping points throughout the south, the association has conducted its large volume of business at a total operating cost of only 3.2 per cent.

In December, 1928, the Cardston Livestock Shipping Association discontinued business and 250 of its members signed the Southern Alberta Co-operative contract. An office was opened there and the Coaldale agent, J. J. Leffler, moved to that point, with results that have more than justified the step.

During the year the management have rebuilt the Coaldale office and commodity warehouse on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire last year, and have erected a large hay warehouse in addition at a cost of \$5,484. The directors also decided to close with the offer of the Saunders Hay and Grain Co. in Lethbridge and purchased the warehouse and equipment of that firm on 2nd Ave. trackage at a cost of \$15,800. This sum was less than the price first asked by more than \$6,000. There was added to the equipment there a large Clipper Seed Cleaner which was also purchased from a declining company at a moderate cost. This cleaner was required to take care of some 200,000 pounds of locally grown clover, alfalfa and timothy seed.

## The Year's Operations

The auditors' report of the association shows that 660 cars of farm produce have been marketed during the year, and 130 cars of hay, 75 cars of potatoes, 425 cars of livestock and 30 cars of miscellaneous produce. It will be seen from this that the marketing of hay, which was the main object of the association when it was formed, has now taken second place. Power farming and a large increase of forage crops in other Provinces are cited as causes for the reduced demand.

Here is to be seen one of the great advantages of co-operation. Production is not allowed to proceed blindly till ruin faces the producer. Marketing experience is brought to bear on the problem and the new conditions met if not anticipated.

The success of "The Co-op" in the marketing of potatoes is an illustration. The system of grading and packing adopted by the management has produced such a quality of potato in the district that the demand exceeds the supply. During the past year the potatoes of the Association were bought at \$25 per ton and shipped into the Edmonton district on a \$6 freight rate when potatoes in that district were being loaded at country points at \$12 per ton on the car. The 1928 potato crop of the Association was handled very favorably. 90 per cent of it was marketed at \$18 per ton or over in carload lots. A few car loads of lower grade had to be sold at from one to three dollars a ton less.

## Livestock Shipping Big End

The big end of the Association's operations in the past year has been livestock shipping. 35,761 head, of which 28,700 were hogs and about 6,000 sheep, were handled. At some local points "The

Co-op" has entirely eliminated the drover. At others, where last year the Association marketed 40 per cent, this year 80 per cent of the shipments have been secured. The directors declare that while satisfactory sales of cattle have been made at all times not enough are finished before marketing. They recommend that more livestock be kept on the farms and finished with alfalfa hay instead of baling and shipping that product of the irrigation belt many miles to finish cattle elsewhere.

The Association has discontinued marketing eggs and poultry, having turned over that work to the Lethbridge Northern Poultry Pool. They are co-operating with these farmers in every way, being associated in the same offices. They are also co-operating with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in the marketing of wool.

## Packing Plant Next Step

The directors in their annual report in July admitted that the year had been a trying one. The marketing of hogs had caused them a great deal of anxiety. Packers had been none too friendly, believing apparently that the Association was getting too much control. They had been ready at all times to discriminate against the livestock of the Association when possible, with the result that the management had been unable to sell hogs at country points at as close a margin as in previous years. The board in its report expresses the opinion that to overcome the problem of marketing hogs the next step is the construction of a packing plant owned, controlled and operated by the producers themselves.

During the year the Association lost by death the chairman of the board of directors, T. B. Dunham. The loss is

(Continued on page 29)

## Home of Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge





# Macleod Holds Successful Joint Convention and Picnic at Claresholm Agricultural School

Services of Members at Ottawa Worth Many Thousand Times Energy of Securing Election—Convention Urges Retention of School of Agriculture at Claresholm—Urges Immediate Action to Develop Power Resources as Public Utility—Condemns Beer Parlors

By HUGH F. SPENCER, Parkland

The Macleod Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A. held on August 9th one of the most interesting meetings of its history. This was not so much on account of the volume or the importance of the business dealt with as on account of the innovation of coupling the annual meeting with a picnic on the campus of the Claresholm School of Agriculture.

Quite a number of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members gathered in the morning and the meeting was called to order to appoint the committees and then adjourned until 1 o'clock. Many brought their lunches and they gathered in little groups in the shade of the trees of which the school has quite a goodly number of large ones. During the lunch hour the ladies and gentlemen of the Star Line Local served hot coffee to the visitors and tried to make them feel at home.

Following the lunch we gathered in the assembly room of the School and transacted the regular routine business, which included the election of officers. The officers for the next year are: Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek, president; Mrs. Lind, of High River, vice-president; Hugh F. Spencer continues as secretary-treasurer.

The financial statement showed a cash balance on hand of \$191.75 and although many had kept up their dues there was still a large number who had not. The fact was emphasized that there was need of funds on hand when the next election was called so as not to incur indebtedness when no money was available.

## G. G. Coote, M.P., Gives Address

G. G. Coote, M.P., gave a very interesting report on the year at Ottawa. Among many of the things dealt with were the Divorce Bill, Sun Life Bill, and the export of liquor to the United States. The member gave a very full and complete report of the amendments to the Grain Act, the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Grain Standards Board and the Car Order Book.

In listening to the report of what our representatives have been doing at Ottawa we cannot but realize that all the effort and expense we have been to in connection with the U.F.A. in politics have paid dividends at several thousand per cent in the benefits gained through the legislation in connection with the handling and shipping of our grain. These give us monetary return, but many of the things that have been gained to us through the efforts of our members in other lines of activities can not be measured in the dollar standard and we must add them to our reserve account for the betterment of this and future generations.

We were also favored with short addresses by our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors. Mrs. Dwelle dealt with the seven great things that the U.F.W.A. stood for. Mr. McLeod dealt principally with the Power situation of the Province.

All expressed themselves as thoroughly enjoying the meeting and many who brought sufficient lunch retired to the shade and ate their evening meal on the campus.

Quite a number remained to look over the plots at the college farm, and dusk found several families still on the grounds discussing with members of the faculty things of interest to all farmers who are anxious to learn about means of improving the crops and the returns from them.

## Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. **School of Agriculture.**—That whereas the Claresholm School of Agriculture is well located in one of the best agricultural sections of Southern Alberta and is so situated midway between Calgary and the international boundary as to serve the agricultural needs of the south country quite as well as if located at any other point;

Whereas the institution has been well established for many years and constitutes a large investment, and abandonment of the plant would necessitate a loss, and just reason is not in evidence to warrant such a move;

Whereas the type of education carried on at this school can be done more effectively in a decentralized school serving a particular district than in a centralized school serving several districts, and further we believe this type of education can best be carried on in a school of about 100 capacity;

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government to continue the Claresholm School of Agriculture with extended and improved service. Further, that dormitory facilities be considered at as early date as possible in order to bring the school up to the standard of the northern schools of agriculture.

And further, that a copy of this resolution be sent the Premier and to the Minister of Agriculture.

## 2. Public Ownership of Power.

Whereas up to the present private interests are securing a monopoly of the power rights of the Province;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Macleod Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A. urge the Provincial Government to take immediate action to develop and distribute electric power as a public utility.

3. **Unscreened Beer Parlors.**—We view with alarm the increasing spread of the drink habit, especially amongst the young people, and believe that if beer parlors and clubs have to continue, it would act in some measure as a deterrent if windows of rooms where liquor is served were unscreened and so placed that the rooms would be in full view of the passing public;

We therefore recommend to the authorities that the necessary legislation or regulations be passed to bring this into effect.

4. **Abolition of Beer Parlors.**—Whereas, there is a growing sentiment against the operation of beer parlors in Alberta;

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge the Provincial Government to take steps to abolish all beer parlors at present in operation.

## 5. Health Certificate Before Marriage.

—Resolved that it be made compulsory for both parties to a marriage contract to furnish a health certificate before the ceremony can be proceeded with.

A resolution of thanks to the College authorities for the use of the buildings, and grounds and to the ladies of the Star Line Local for hot coffee furnished for the lunch was adopted.

## Praise for Wheat Pool from "Down Under"

SYDNEY, N.S.W., August 8: Had it not been for the Canadian Wheat Pool, Australian wheat last year would have been down to three shillings a bushel, said Andrew Trethowan, member of the legislative council, at a farmer settlers' conference. The Canadian Pool held vast quantities of wheat and thus prevented the biggest slump in years.

Mr. Trethowan was supporting a proposal for a wheat pool. He said the Canadian Pool had a great effect in stabilizing conditions in the world's markets and did not penalize the consumer.

## INCREASE IN POWER

An indication of the increase in the development of electric power is given in a recent official report from Ottawa, dealing with the production of power from central electric stations throughout Canada in the first six months of 1929. The report shows that the total production from these stations was 8,567,141,000 kilowatt hours or 10.6 per cent higher than for the first six months last year and 28.2 per cent above the corresponding period in 1927.

Electric energy generated by water-power in the Maritime Provinces in the January-June period of this year totalled 90,199,000 kilowatt hours as against 60,947,000 kilowatt hours in the similar period a year ago. In Quebec the production of 4,161,511,000 K.W.H. compares with 3,638,000,000 K.W.H. in the first half of 1928. In Ontario 3,004,771,000 K.W.H. compares with 2,875,128,000; in the three Prairie Provinces 612,722,000 with 551,030,000; in British Columbia, 535,189,000 with 517,217,000.

Of the total output of power from the central electric stations in Canada over 98 per cent is generated by water-power. Canada has water energy capable of developing over 30,000,000 h.p. of which only about one-tenth is so far harnessed.

The South Australian Government figures for the 1928-29 wheat harvest show that the total yield of wheat was 26,826,004 bushels as compared with 24,066,012 for the previous year, and that the average yield per acre, however, was lower, being 7.79 bushels for the 1928-29 crop year as compared with 8.18 bushels per acre the previous year.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Writing in the *Toronto Financial Post*, P. C. Armstrong, of Sweetsburg, P.Q., says "The current number of your excellent journal contains an editorial which has attracted my attention, referring to an interview given by a

**NEUTRAL COMMENT** Western wheat producer to an Ontario paper. In your comment you make the point that it would be absurd for anyone to claim that the Canadian Wheat Pool has had any influence on the price of wheat. I disagree with this view. I am not a member of the Pool, nor in any way connected with it, and I have been a severe critic of the extreme criticisms of older marketing systems which were made by many of those responsible for the inception of the Pool.

"I believe, however, that the Pool, which is an organization engaged in marketing over half the Canadian crop, with the basic idea of obtaining a better price for the grower, is actually accomplishing that. It has been my business to make a close study of the factors which fix the price of wheat, and I am of the firm opinion that the very general idea that the so-called 'world price'—the Liverpool quotations—is fixed by regular exchange operations, as in the case of the Chicago and Winnipeg markets, is incorrect, and that Liverpool purchases are very largely in the nature of shrewd buying by one purchaser from many sellers, with the certain result that the price to each seller—having regard to milling value—can be, and often is, greatly varied by the selling skill shown. This I think is clearly shown by the great variations exhibited by the quotations on standard grades in various primary markets—much too great to be explained by temporary changes in the demand for the various types of wheat.

"If my opinion is correct, then the existence of such a body as the Pool—admittedly managed by very competent grain men—may be a decided factor in obtaining a better price for the producer, which is surely very desirable from the standpoint of Canada as a whole.

"Is it not possible, when we consider that the world has for many years absorbed the increase of wheat produced, that we in this, the greatest wheat exporting country, have been lamentably ready to accept the idea that we could do nothing to obtain a better price for our chief export? And that the Pool, if managed with prudent avoidance of any attempt to exploit the consumer unduly, may be of great national value?

"It is so important that the Western farmer should, if that be possible, substitute business methods for political effort in his attempt to better his condition—a betterment which means prosperity for all other Canadian business—that I make no apology for this criticism of the opinions that you express."

\* \* \*

The need of strong Wheat Pools with a centralized selling agency in the wheat growing regions of the United States has been exemplified during the past month. In spite of the fact that there will be considerably less wheat raised in the world this year than last, and that the wheat exporting countries like Canada and Australia will possibly have half the amount of wheat to export this crop year than was exported last year, United States wheat growers have witnessed drastic declines in the price of their wheat as the bulk of the crop has been marketed. Wheat prices in Chicago and Minneapolis have been at a heavy discount under wheat prices on the Winnipeg market, being as low as 30 cents a bushel below the Canadian price on a number of occasions.

The United States winter wheat crop has been rushed pell mell to market and the wheat growers have been in a panic to sell and get rid of their grain. Viewed from afar, the marketing of the United States winter wheat has been typical of what was an annual occurrence in Canada before the day of the Canadian Wheat Pool. All has been haste, bustle and inefficient selling, with every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

If a large and able co-operative selling agency had under its control the bulk of the United States wheat and had marketed it under an efficient plan, it is safe to conjecture prices would have been much more stable than they have been during the past month.

The Federal Farm Board has been deluged with telegraphic appeals for help to relieve the situation during the past few

weeks. The suggestion was even made that the Board secure ships, load them with wheat and take them out into the ocean and anchor them until market conditions improved. In an official statement issued by the Farm Board, it is mentioned that under conditions which exist this season, when all reports agree on a substantial reduction in world supply as compared with last year, it seems unfortunate to crowd wheat on to the market faster than existing facilities can handle it, resulting in cash prices which are much lower than contract prices for future delivery.

\* \* \*

Where is all this talk of big salaries being paid by the Canadian Wheat Pool?

The Canadian Government comes along and with an offer of a salary of \$12,000 a year steals away the **BIG POOL** General Manager of the Canadian Pool. The **SALARIES?** Canadian Wheat Pool is the largest business concern in Canada, ranking higher in the extent of its operations than the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is safe to say that in the cities of Western Canada there are scores of men occupying positions of minor importance whose salaries exceed the \$12,000 a year paid by the Canadian Government in order to secure the services of the General Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Those Wheat Pool members who have been inclined to listen to anti-Pool propaganda about the "enormous salaries Pool officials are receiving," may get an eye opener over this incident.

\* \* \*

The announcement of the appointment of E. B. Ramsay to the position of Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada will be received by members of the Wheat Pool with mixed feelings. The Canadian **RAMSAY'S** Government must be given credit for **APPOINTMENT** having selected for this most important position a man who is exceptionally well fitted to fill it. Mr. Ramsay must be congratulated on his being chosen for this key position. One discordant note in the whole affair is that the Canadian Wheat Pool loses a man it could ill afford to part with.

With Mr. Ramsay as Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the grain producers of this Dominion can rest assured of fair and considerate treatment. Mr. Ramsay has first-hand acquaintance with the producers' side of the story, and furthermore, he has a wide and intimate knowledge of the grain business, he having been manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool going on two years.

Western Canadian farmers always felt that the Board of Grain Commissioners has never been considerate of the producers' interests. It has been the opinion that in the past the Board has been inclined to favor the viewpoint of the grain handling organizations. This will not be the case under the Ramsay regime.

The majority of grain producers in Western Canada want only fair and equitable treatment. They will get this from Mr. Ramsay. The few who are always reaching out with impossible demands will be disappointed if they expect the new Chairman of the Board will be a ready tool in their hands. Mr. Ramsay has a mind of his own.

It will be interesting to see the reaction of the grain companies of Western Canada to this appointment. They may not altogether relish it, but their actions on certain matters have not been such as to warrant them much public sympathy. They will find that there is a strong hand at the wheel of the Commission which guides the grain trade of Western Canada.

\* \* \*

A medical journal reports the case of a man who laughed steadily for 17 hours. Perhaps he heard a wheat merchant telling a grower that a pool would ruin the wheat industry.—*The Claresholm Local Press*.

\* \* \*

When wheat prices receded about twenty cents this week, another flock of goats got sheared. Some who were lucky enough to unload while profit-taking was possible, can boast of their superior intelligence.—*The Land* (Australia).



## Wheat Pool Delegates Elected

The voting for Wheat Pool delegates was concluded on August 15th, and the list of successful candidates is given below.

There are 70 delegates elected annually and at this election 13 were chosen by acclamation.

The Province is divided into seven districts and each one of these is divided into ten sub-districts, one delegate being elected for each sub-district. During the past year the districts and sub-districts were re-distributed.

Among the list of delegates this year there are 22 new faces.

**Lethbridge, District A.**—Roy M. Hearn, Etzikom; John D. Madill, Foremost; N. L. Eliason, Wrentham; John A. Johansen, Woolford; T. P. Bowlby, Coaldale; Paul H. Redd, Raymond; B. R. Talbot, Picture Butte; A. P. Hempel, Retlaw; A. W. Flamme, Bow Island; A. W. Johnson, Walsh.

**Claresholm, District B.**—E. I. Duffield, Pincher Creek; Harvey Renkenberger, Barons; A. MacGregor, Granum; Max E. Malchow, Stavely; H. J. Higgins, Champion; J. H. Rhodes, Brant; V. J. Bertrand, Milo; W. S. Morrison, High River; J. O. Anderson, Blackie; F. G. Huggard, Kathryn.

**South Calgary, District C.**—Jake Frey, Acadia Valley; W. Yake, Cappon; Hugh F. Nestor, Cessford; Nat Bryant, Hussar; J. A. Maynard, Cluny; L. P. Schooling, Hussar; C. A. Smith, Rockyford; John Atkinson, Carbon; D. Karchele, Ghost Pine Creek; G. H. Biggs, Elnora.

**North Calgary, District D.**—John Woods, Sibbald; Rufus Cates, Oyen; Thos. Partridge, Monitor; Norman D. Stewart, Chinook; Burns Campbell, West Wingham; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; John D. McKay, Mecheche; E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; Ira D. Taylor, Big Valley; Jas. A. Baird, Red Willow.

**Red Deer, District E.**—William H. Davies, Didsbury; J. W. May, Chigwell; T. P. Baker, Ponoka; J. W. Robson, Rimbey; B. G. Powell, Stony Plain; A. R. Brown, Westlock; Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord; Emery H. Keith, La Glace; Walter Mueller, Spirit River; M. E. Williamson, Berwyn.

**Camrose, District F.**—C. A. Fawcett, Consort; Duncan Scott, Cadogan; R. A. Beck, Czar; Walter Wraight, Veteran; John Hallett, Fleet; Harry Sheardown, Bulwark; A. C. Walmsley, Hardisty; John W. Laing, Galahad; Wm. Nohler, Strome; W. W. Harber, Camrose.

**Edmonton, District G.**—H. Foreman, Chauvin; Elmer Clay, Paradise Valley; Andrew B. Wood, Riverton; Andrew Holmberg, Viking; J. T. McDuffe, Minburn; Wm. P. Popowich, Willingdon; Johnston Ferguson, Tofield; A. W. Fraser, Vegreville; Fred Mawson, Vilna; Laudus Joly, St. Paul.

nation, 400 acres; J. R. Elm, Hardisty, 400 acres.

H. H. Anderson, Magrath, 400 acres; F. J. Huggard, Kathryn, 350 acres; Hans J. Holmen, Beynon, 400 acres; Wm. Eckert, Naco, 460 acres; Karl Riehs, New Dayton, 720 acres; Horace Darby, Spring Coulee, 350 acres; Mrs. Gertrude Carbine, Cardston, 300 acres; Mrs. E. A. Stephen, Queenstown, 720 acres; P. Holtan, Makepeace, 350 acres; Hinrich Boden, Esther, 300 acres; Nels Haroldson, Metiskow, 420 acres; C. Leischner, Trochu, 300 acres; Ed. Schowalter, Hayter, 300 acres; Alex. MacArthur, Walsh, 320 acres; Duncan McBean, Gleichen, 335 acres.

Geo. Schatz, Bow Island, 320 acres; Mrs. Margaret Daly, Clover Bar, 400 acres; Singh Brama, Pincher Creek, 400 acres; John Johnson, Brocket, 460 acres; Jos. Thibert, Brocket, 300 acres; J. Maxwell, Brocket, 700 acres; Chas. M. Ekstrom, Airdrie, 300 acres; Henry English, Bulwark, 400 acres; Joseph Bietz, Hilda, 650 acres; Fred Roeder, Hilda, 300 acres; Henry Keil, Hilda, 385 acres; August Beierbach, Hilda, 305 acres; J. M. Dundas, Sunnyslope, 300 acres; J. L. Dundas, Sunnyslope, 400 acres; Lawrence Brown, Sunnyslope, 350 acres; Mr. Grisdale, Olds, 300 acres; Hagen Hagenson, Viking, 400 acres.

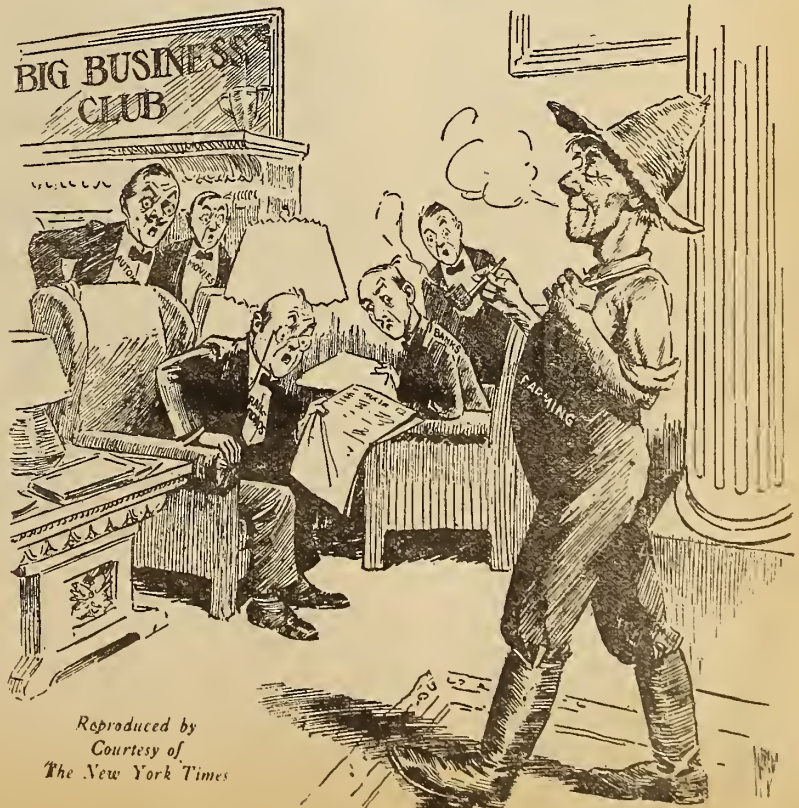
### STUBBORN OR STUPID?

A recent issue of the *Sunday Times* of South Africa, one of the foremost journals of the Union, which also has an enviable reputation for its impartial comments, says: "To the majority of the general public it must appear remarkable that farmers should still need to be implored to regard the advantages of co-operation. Yet, notwithstanding constant reiteration of its benefits, many farmers are either too stubborn or too stupid to take part in the co-operative movement. Such farmers, although they either cannot or will not see it, are playing directly into the hands of speculators and middlemen, who, not content with fattening on the producers, bleed the consumers as well. The activities of these profiteers in such commodities as corn, eggs, butter and fruit are notorious throughout the country. The more farmers co-operate, the less chance speculators will have to rob them of the reward of their toil. The more farmers co-operate, the less consumers will have to pay—a paradox that is explained by the fact that co-operation tends to bring producer and consumer closer together, thus eliminating some (if not all) of the middlemen and their intermediate profits."

### An Explanation

A misinterpretation has been placed by some Pool members on an item which appeared in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* regarding the deliveries of wheat from the 1928 crop. It might here be stated that a Pool member is entitled to hold his wheat on his farm from one crop year to another if he chooses. What the item particularly referred to was the fact that the Alberta Wheat Pool is commencing proceedings in order to collect a penalty of 25 cents a bushel against Pool members who sold part of their crop outside the Pool.

### THE NEW MEMBER



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The New York Times

### Recent Pool Signers

Among the farmers who recently signed Wheat Pool contracts covering acreage under crop of 300 acres, or over, are the following: H. Gailey, Majorville, 500 acres; Geo. E. Matson, Warner, 300 acres; D. H. Cameron, Stanmore, 400 acres; J. F. Galloway, Altario, 300 acres; Isaac Zoeteman, Pearce, 300 acres; L. Zoeteman, Pearce, 350 acres; Donat Thibert, Brocket, 300 acres; Bryant Floyd, Big Valley, 300 acres; Mrs. Margaret McInenly, Arrowwood, 320 acres; Mrs. Barbara Albert, Beiseker, 500 acres; Wm. Berreth, Beiseker, 300 acres; W. W. Merchant, Coro-



### ONLY CO-OPERATION WILL DO

Alexander Legge, Chairman of the new Farm Board, has announced that the only practical way of securing benefit to agriculture under the new marketing act is for farmers to organize co-operatively. He urges that this be done without delay.

This advice confirms what we have been saying frequently and for some time. It is in complete harmony with what organizers of the Wheat Pool told wheat growers. But that is not all. Any old kind of co-operative will not do. It must be organized on a sound basis with special reference to the commodity to be handled. Perhaps the plan of the Wheat Pool comes nearer meeting the requirements than anything now under way.

With nearly fifty per cent of the wheat acreage under five year contract in Nebraska, there should be no delay in completing the job. The sooner it is done the sooner Federal assistance will be forthcoming.—*The Nebraska Farmer.*

## Continued Warfare

### Men versus Insects

Just as word comes from Russia of plans for bigger farms and collective cultivation, a world-known authority on entomology, Professor Brues, of Harvard, announces that because of the menace of pests that thrive on great farms and ranches, it will be necessary in America to go back to small holdings and individual husbandry, says the *New York Times*. In the warfare that goes on unceasingly between man and insects, the insects are winning on the big farm fronts.

One unfamiliar with farm processes would ask why pests cannot be fought by mass attack and the use of mechanical devices with more success than by the defective measures of numberless embattled individual farmers, each fighting for the protection of his own garden patch or field or orchard. However this may be—and it is not wholly a matter for entomologists to determine—what Professor Brues says brings to public notice the interminable warfare which is being carried on without noise of battle and communiques between man and the most threatening of his enemies. A few months ago the Field Marshal of the American insect-fighting forces, Dr. Lucian Ossian Howard, speaking of this struggle by man with his "most important rivals", said that he did not despair of the outcome, but that a special army of investigators, research men, is needed behind the fighters at the front if we are to hasten this victory, which means at best not the complete extermination of the enemy but only his control. The very vehicles of man's flight over seas and across continents enable these Lilliputians to carry on their campaign all the way around the world, whereas, till lately they were stopped by seas and mountains.

How their columns multiply is suggested by one example cited by this master of entomological science and tactics. He quotes an approved estimate which states that under favoring conditions the plant lice descended from one individual of one species in a single season would weigh more than five times as much as all the people of the world. These serried hosts of creatures, of enormous fecundity, of amazing powers of adaption and of rapidity in flight, with no long period of infancy or of age infirmity—creatures that have their skeletons on the outside of their

bodies for armor and yet have great flexibility of movement, "so incomparably better armed, better equipped than ourselves"—it is they that are not only our greatest rivals, but, as Maeterlinck goes so far as to say, are "perhaps our successors."

The giant monsters and the lesser wild beasts are no longer a menace to the human race. It is the swarm that most seriously disturbs his present comfort, threatens his future food supply, robs

trees of their shadows and works universal havoc. They of the swarm had their habitation here millions of years ago before man came, and they have learned through that longer time to habituate themselves to the planet which they share with us. The lion and the lizard may keep the courts of Jamshyd, but if we ever quit our habitations it will be the insects that will drive us out. Our best international policy is to unite in fighting insects.

## New Chairman of Grain Board



E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the new Board of Grain Commissioners, has been General Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool for the past two years. He had a wide experience as a banker, farmer and municipal official before his district selected him as its first delegate to the first delegates' meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

When the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Board was formed, Mr. Ramsay was one

of the 16 original members and served as one of the first three Saskatchewan board members on the Central Selling Agency. He continued on the central Board until his appointment as Managing Director and Secretary of the Central Selling Agency, or Canadian Wheat Pool, made it necessary for him to resign as a member of the Board, to the great regret of his district. After filling the position of managing director for nearly two years



he was appointed General Manager of the Central Selling Agency.

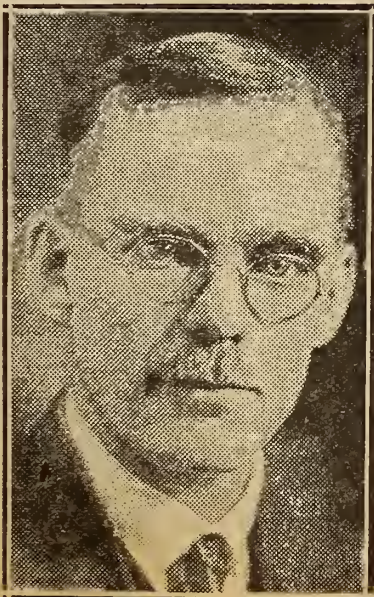
Mr. Ramsay comes of an old Scottish family. He was born at Patrick, Scotland, a suburb of Glasgow, and educated at Edinburgh academy. After leaving school he joined the staff of the National Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, and after three years with this bank received an appointment in the London office of the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia. After three years in the London office he was attached to the Bankok, Siam, branch of the bank, where he served for three years until his health became impaired by the tropical climate and he came to Western Canada for a different altitude and climate.

Mr. Ramsay came to Saskatchewan in 1910 and bought a large farm at Fillmore, where he was appointed manager of the local branch of the Union bank. After five years at that point he was transferred to the Canora branch, and in 1917 sent to the New York office. In 1919 he opened a branch for the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation at Seattle, Washington, and the same year returned to Fillmore, where he resumed the management of the local bank and also his farming operations, and took an active part in the municipal life of the community, serving the rural municipality as secretary from 1924 until he was appointed Managing Director of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Mr. Ramsay's practical experience of farming in Western Canada, his intimate knowledge of farmers' problems resulting from the close contact with hundreds of farmers as a country banker and municipal secretary, and his wide acquaintance and keen grasp of the wider field of finance made him an exceptionally valuable financial adviser of the Pool in its early stages and a most capable and well qualified General Manager.

L. H. Newman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Dr. F. J. Birchard, Dominion Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, has been sent to Germany in order to discover better outlets for Canadian Garnet wheat, and a trial shipment of 1,500 bushels has been made to Germany.

## Member of New Grain Board



Dr. D. A. MacGIBBON

## MacGibbon - Hamilton Members of New Board

**Outstanding Alberta Economist and  
Former Member of Saskatchewan  
Government Appointed**

The personnel of the new Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, who will succeed the present Board, all of whom will shortly resign, was announced by Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on August 16th. "The reorganization of the Board," it was announced from Ottawa, "is the first step towards implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture following the extensive investigation of last session."

A sketch of the career of the new chairman, E. B. Ramsay, is given elsewhere. The other two members will be Professor Duncan A. MacGibbon, and C. M. Hamilton.

Dr. MacGibbon is professor of political economy at the University of Alberta, and is well known in the farmer movement in this Province, where for many years he has taken a deep interest in the problems of marketing of agricultural products. He is a member of the Executive of the Alberta Co-operative Institute. Some years ago he drafted the economic features of the report of the Turgeon Royal Commission which investigated the grain marketing system of Western Canada. He is recognized as an outstanding economist.

Charles Magill Hamilton was formerly Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and is a practical agriculturist. All three men are familiar with the grain trade of the Prairie Provinces.

## News & Views

F. A. Nicholson, of Fairview, who has 600 acres in wheat this year, signed a Wheat Pool contract.

By August 22nd the Barons Pool elevator, A. R. Scott, agent, had handled 27,000 bushels and shipped 16 cars new crop wheat.

Con. Baier of Altario was the first person to start threshing in that district, putting a few loads through on August 19th.

W. F. Grafton, Alberta Wheat Pool fieldman, sent in a contract signed by Jack Oatway, of Clairmont. Mr. Oatway has 200 acres under crop this year.

W. J. Richardson, of Nanton, delivered and shipped to Pool Elevators the first car of wheat from that point, grading 3 Northern.

To Wm. Krueger goes the distinction of hauling the first load of new wheat to the Pool elevator at Altario, on August 20th. It is of very good color and weighs 61 lbs. to the bushel.

Organization has been reported of a new Wheat Pool Local, Hastings Coulee, with H. J. Horricks of Forestburg as Secretary and J. Jamieson, Forestburg, chairman.

At the July meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool it was decided that no farm storage would be paid during the 1929-30 crop year.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, handled 137,856,056 bushels of grain to the end of June, 1929. For the corresponding period a year ago the total receipts were 98,470,417 bushels. This shows an increase of 39,385,639 bushels, or a gain of 40 per cent. The average handlings per elevator at that date were 142,119 bushels, as compared with 137,841 bushels for the 1927-28 crop year, when there were 240 less Pool elevators.

From the character of the wheat crop this year, as it appears from samples which have reached Head Office of the Wheat Pool, it seems probable that weight per bushel will be a far greater factor in determining grades in 1929 than was the case in 1928. Last year the weight per bushel was heavy and there was a great deal of talk about grading on the basis of weight. This year the weight is likely to run much lighter per bushel, and since definite minimum weights per bushel are fixed for each grade, it is important for every Pool member to have his grain as dry and fit for threshing as possible, before storage or delivery to the elevator. One Northern wheat must weigh 60 pounds to the bushel; 2 Northern 58 pounds; 3 Northern 57 pounds; 4 wheat 55 pounds; 5 wheat 53 pounds; and 6 wheat 51 pounds. For example, if some wheat were threshed a little too soon, especially by combine, it might go just under 57 pounds to the bushel, which might place it in the No. 4 tough grade. This would mean an initial payment of 10 cents less than for 3 Northern, in addition to a further discount of 8 cents because it graded tough.—Saskatchewan Pool Notes.

## ALBERTA'S FIRE LOSS

Alberta stood highest among the Provinces of Canada with a per capita loss of \$5.74 caused by fires during the year 1928 according to figures compiled by the Dominion Fire Commission. The total fire loss in the Dominion during the year is given as \$102,697,849.

## Member of New Grain Board



C. M. HAMILTON



# New List of Initial Prices for Coarse Grains--("Street")

It has been decided to increase the initial payment on all coarse grains delivered to the Alberta Coarse Grains Pool. The following are the new schedules of initial payments on "street" deliveries of the various grains; and the schedules for car lots are on the opposite page:

Initial Payment List No. 2 for "STREET COARSE GRAINS" EFFECTIVE AUGUST 23rd, 1929  
Based on Fort William Freight Rates and Handling Charge of .04½c on Oats, .05½c on Barley and Rye, .10c on Flax

Ft. William Rate	24c	25c	26c	27c	28c	29c 29½c	30c 30½c	31c	31½c 32c	32½c	33c	33½c 34c	34½c	35c 35½c
<b>OATS</b>														
2 C.W. Oats.....	37	37	36½	36	36	35½	35	35	34½	34½	34	34	33½	33½
3 C.W. Oats.....	32	32	31½	31	31	30½	30	30	29½	29½	29	29	28½	28½
Ex. 1 Feed.....	32	32	31½	31	31	30½	30	30	29½	29½	29	29	28½	28½
1 Feed.....	29	29	28½	28	28	27½	27	27	26½	26½	26	26	25½	25½
2 Feed.....	25	25	24½	24	24	23½	23	23	22½	22½	22	22	21½	21½
Rejected.....	22	22	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	19½	19½	19	19	18½	18½
Tough 2 C.W. Oats.....	34	34	33½	33	33	32½	32	32	31½	31½	31	31	30½	30½
Tough 3 C.W. Oats.....	29	29	28½	28	28	27½	27	27	26½	26½	26	26	25½	25½
Tough Ex. 1 Feed.....	29	29	28½	28	28	27½	27	27	26½	26½	26	26	25½	25½
Tough 1 Feed.....	26	26	25½	25	25	24½	24	24	23½	23½	23	23	22½	22½
Tough 2 Feed.....	22	22	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	19½	19½	19	19	18½	18½
Tough Rejected.....	19	19	18½	18	18	17½	17	17	16½	16½	16	16	15½	15½
<b>RYE</b>														
1 C.W. Rye.....	61	60½	60	59	58½	58	57½	57	56½	56	56	55½	55	55
2 C.W. Rye.....	61	60½	60	59	58½	58	57½	57	56½	56	56	55½	55	55
3 C.W. Rye.....	56	55½	55	54	53½	53	52½	52	51½	51	51	50½	50	50
Rejected Rye.....	51	50½	50	49	48½	48	47½	47	46½	46	46	45½	45	45
Tough 2 C.W. Rye.....	57	56½	56	55	54½	54	53½	53	52½	52	52	51½	51	51
Tough 3 C.W. Rye.....	52	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½	48	47½	47	47	46½	46	46
Tough Rejected.....	47	46½	46	43	44½	44	43½	43	42½	42	42	41½	41	41
Rejected Xd. Ergot.....	43	42½	42	41	40½	40	39½	39	38½	38	38	37½	37	37
Rye and Wheat.....	46	45½	45	44	43½	43	42½	42	41½	41	41	40½	40	40
<b>BARLEY</b>														
1 C.W. 6 Row Barley.....	43	42½	42	41½	41	40½	40	39½	39	39	38½	38	38	37½
2 C.W. 6 Row Barley.....	41	40½	40	39½	39	38½	38	37½	37	37	36½	36	36	35½
3 Ex. C.W. 6 Row Bly.....	38	37½	37	36½	36	35½	35	34½	34	34	33½	33	33	32½
1 C.W. 2 Row Barley.....	43	42½	42	41½	41	40½	40	39½	39	39	38½	38	38	37½
2 C.W. 2 Row Barley.....	41	40½	40	39½	39	38½	38	37½	37	37	36½	36	36	35½
3 Ex. C.W. 2 Row Bly.....	38	37½	37	36½	36	35½	35	34½	34	34	33½	33	33	32½
1 C.W. Trebi Barley.....	38	37½	37	36½	36	35½	35	34½	34	34	33½	33	33	32½
2 C.W. Trebi Barley.....	35	34½	34	33½	33	32½	32	31½	31	31	30½	30	30	29½
3 Ex. C.W. Trebi Barley...	33	32½	32	31½	31	30½	30	29½	29	29	28½	28	28	27½
3 C.W. Barley.....	33	32½	32	31½	31	30½	30	29½	29	29	28½	28	28	27½
4 C.W. Barley.....	31	30½	30	29½	29	28½	28	27½	27	27	26½	26	26	25½
5 C.W. Barley.....	26	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23	22½	22	22	21½	21	21	20½
6 C.W. Barley.....	22	21½	21	20½	20	19½	19	18½	18	18	17½	17	17	16½
Ft. William Rate	25½c	26½c	27½c	28½c	29½c	30½c	31c	31½c 32c	32½c 33c	33½c 34c	34½c	35c 35½c	36c 36½c	37c 37½c
<b>FLAX</b>														
1 N.W. Flax.....	1.50½	1.50	1.49½	1.49	1.48½	1.48	1.47½	1.47	1.46½	1.46	1.45½	1.45	1.44½	1.44
2 C.W. Flax.....	1.46½	1.46	1.45½	1.45	1.44½	1.44	1.43½	1.43	1.42½	1.42	1.41½	1.41	1.40½	1.40
3 C.W. Flax.....	1.30½	1.30	1.29½	1.29	1.28½	1.28	1.27½	1.27	1.26½	1.26	1.25½	1.25	1.24½	1.24
Rejected Flax.....	1.25½	1.25	1.24½	1.24	1.23½	1.23	1.22½	1.22	1.21½	1.21	1.20½	1.20	1.19½	1.19
Sprouted Oats.....	3c under straight					Damp Oats.....					7c under straight			
Sprouted Rye.....	3c under straight					Damp Rye.....					10c under straight			
Tough Barley.....	4c under straight					Damp Barley.....					9c under straight			
Tough Flax.....	15c under straight					Damp Flax.....					25c under straight			



OATS	RYE	BARLEY
2 C.W. Oats..... .50	1 C.W. Rye..... .80	No. 1 C.W. 6 row Bly..... .60
3 C.W. Oats..... .45	2 C.W. Rye..... .80	No. 2 C.W. 6 row Bly..... .58
Ex. 1 Feed..... .45	3 C.W. Rye..... .75	No. 3 Ex. C.W. 6 row Bly..... .55
1 Feed..... .42	Rejected Rye..... .70	
2 Feed..... .38		No. 1 C.W. 2 row Bly..... .60
Rejected..... .35		No. 2 C.W. 2 row Bly..... .58
		No. 3 Ex. C.W. 2 row Bly..... .55
Tough 2 C.W. Oats..... .47	Tf. 2 C.W..... .76	No. 1 C.W. Trebi Bly..... .55
Tough 3 C.W. Oats..... .42	Tf. 3 C.W..... .71	No. 2 C.W. Trebi Bly..... .52
Tough Ex. 1 Feed..... .42	Tf. Rejected..... .66	No. 2 Ex. C.W. Trebi Bly..... .50
Tough 1 Feed..... .39		
Tough 2 Feed..... .35	Rej. 2 C.W..... .77	No. 3 C.W. Barley..... .50
Tough Rejected..... .32	Rej. 3 C.W..... .72	No. 4 C.W. Barley..... .48
	Rej. Rej..... .67	No. 5 C.W. Barley..... .43
	Rej. Sprouted..... .67	No. 6 C.W. Barley..... .39
	Rej. X. Ergot..... .62	
Rej. Sprouted Oats..... .32	Rej. X. Ergot, Rej. X. Other	Cond. Barley..... .37
Rej. Mxd. Heated..... .29	Grains..... .59	Barley and Wht..... .37
Tf. Rej. Mxd. Heated..... .26		Barley, Oats and Wht..... .37
Cond. X. Heated..... .23		Barley, Rye and Wht..... .37
Rej. X. Htd. & Htg..... .23		Barley and Rye..... .37
		Bly, Wht. and W.O..... .37
		Bly., Oats and W.O..... .37
		Bly., Rye and W.O..... .37
Oats and Wheat..... .29	Tf. Rej. 2 C.W..... .73	Barley Scalplings..... .30
Oats and Durum..... .29	Tf. Rej. 3 C.W..... .68	
Oats, Durum and Spring..... .29	Tf. Rej. Rej..... .63	Discount Under Straight Grades
Oats, Barley and Wheat..... .29	Tf. Rej. Sprouted..... .63	Tough Barley..... .04 under
Oats and Rye..... .29	Tf. Rej. X. Ergot..... .58	Damp Barley..... .09 under
Oats, Rye and Wheat..... .29	Tf. Rej. X. Ergot, Rej. X. Other	Heated Bly..... .10 under
Oats, Wheat and W. O..... .29	Grains..... .45	X. Htd. Bly..... .10 under
Oats, Barley and W. O..... .29		Smutty Barley..... .10 under
Oats, Rye and W. O..... .29	Rye and Wheat..... .65	Musty Barley..... .15 under
Oats, Rye and W. O..... .29	Rye, Wht. and Bly..... .60	
Oats, Wht., Bly. and W. O..... .29	Rye, Durum and Bly..... .60	FLAX
Oats, Bly., Wht. and W. O..... .29	Rye, Wht. and W.O..... .60	1 N.W. Flax..... 1.75
Oat Scalplings..... .29		2 C.W. Flax..... 1.71
Oats, Rye, Bly. and W. O..... .29	Rye and Bly..... .55	3 C.W. Flax..... 1.55
Oats, W. O. and Wheat..... .29	Rye and Oats..... .55	Rej. Flax..... 1.50
Oats, W. O. and Barley..... .29	Rye, Bly. and Wht..... .55	
Oats, W. O. and Rye..... .29	Rye and W.O..... .55	Tf. 1 N.W. Flax..... 1.60
Oats and W. O..... .29	Rye, W.O. and Oats..... .55	Tf. 2 C.W. Flax..... 1.56
W.O. and Oats..... .29	Rye, Oats and W.O..... .55	Tf. 3 C.W. Flax..... 1.40
W.O. and Barley..... .29	Rye, Bly. and W.O..... .55	Tf. Rej. Flax..... 1.35
W.O., Oats and Bly..... .29	Rye, Wht., W.O. and Bly..... .55	
W.O., Bly. and Wht..... .29	Rye and Ergot..... .55	Flax and False Flax..... 1.25
W.O., Oats and Wht..... .29	Rye, W.O. X. Ergot..... .55	Flax and Broken Wht..... 1.00
W.O., Wht. and Bly..... .29	Rye, Wht. and Ergot..... .55	Flax and Broken Rye..... 1.00
	Rye and Ragweed..... .55	
Wild Oats..... .24		Discount Under Straight Grades
		Tough Flax..... .15 under
Discount Under Straight Grades		Rej. Flax..... .20 under
Tough Oats..... .03 under		Flax X. Htd..... .20 under
Damp Oats..... .07 under		Damp Flax..... .25 under
Bin Burnt..... .10 under		
Sprouted Oats..... .03 under		
Htg. and Htd..... .06 under		
	Discount Under Straight Grades	
	Rejected Rye..... .03 under	
	Sprouted Rye..... .03 under	
	Tough Rye..... .04 under	
	Damp Rye..... .10 under	
	Rej. X. Heated..... .18 under	
	Rej. X. Ergot..... .18 under	



# OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

## To Poultry Producers

We wish to take this opportunity of bringing to you information in connection with the plans and policies of the newly created Alberta Poultry Pool, which has taken over, as from June 1st, 1929, the business and facilities formerly operated under the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service in Central and Northern Alberta.

The Alberta Poultry Pool, so far as Central and Northern Alberta is concerned, has merged with the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool with the object of lowering the handling costs in connection with the marketing of poultry and dairy products. This organization will also conduct community shipments of dressed poultry and turkeys in Southern Alberta. The Egg and Poultry Marketing Service is expected to continue at Calgary and handle direct shipments until the new Poultry Pool is in a better position to serve Southern Alberta.

What the Alberta Poultry Pool wishes to bring to you at this time, is the fact that all of the physical handling operations and marketing services in connection with both of these organizations is under one management, which has entirely eliminated all the duplication of staff and service which has existed in the past with respect to the Dairy and Poultry Pools. Already we can inform you that the new Alberta Poultry Pool is assured of an increase in its business and its cost of operations have, for a corresponding period with 1928, been greatly reduced.

In conclusion the Membership Contract will be used by associations formed for the purpose of carrying on community shipments of dressed poultry and turkeys. No contract is required in connection with ordinary shipments of either live or dressed poultry and turkeys.

## Policy of the Alberta Poultry Pool

### I.—POULTRY SECTION

#### A.—Essential points in connection with Community Shipments of Dressed Poultry

1. Producers must supply 18,000 lbs. of dressed poultry or failing in this, there must be sufficient dressed poultry available at a neighboring shipping point to make up a full car of dressed poultry (18,000 lbs.)

2. Producers will feed and fatten this poultry on their farms and dress it in accordance with instructions to be supplied by the Pool.

3. The Pool will see that proper supervision is given regarding dressing methods and will supply a grader who will grade, weigh and pack the dressed poultry.

4. Producers will receive payment for dressed poultry on the day it is assembled.

5. Profits earned from community shipments of dressed poultry will be distributed to the members of local community shipping associations.

6. The Pool will arrange for local shipments of dressed poultry only at

points where sufficient volume is signed up to warrant same. (See Clause I. above.)

#### B.—Live Shipments of Poultry.

1. Live shipments of poultry will be received from any producer at any time (no membership contract required.)

2. The Pool will pay the full market value for live poultry on the date it is received in Edmonton.

3. The Pool will arrange for local assemblies of live poultry at certain shipping points on definite dates.

4. Graders will be provided for the purpose of weighing, grading and paying for poultry at the local shipping point on the assembling date.

5. It is not the intention of the Pool to pay an initial payment on live poultry, but to pay the full prevailing market price at the time the poultry is received. If there is a sufficient profit earned on the sale of such poultry to warrant a dividend, the same will be pro-rated among all shippers of live poultry.

### II.—TURKEY SECTION

#### A.—Community Shipments of Dressed Turkeys.

1. Community shipments of dressed turkeys will be organized wherever sufficient volume can be assembled for car lot shipments.

2. Producers will feed, fatten and dress their birds on their own farms.

3. The Pool will see that proper supervision is given regarding dressing methods

and will supply a grader who will grade, weigh and pack the dressed birds.

4. Producers will receive payment for dressed turkeys on the day it is assembled.

5. Profits earned from community shipments of dressed turkeys will be kept in a separate fund and pro-rated among the members supplying same promptly at the close of the turkey season.

6. All turkey producers are requested to notify the Pool of the approximate number of birds they will have for dressed shipments during the current season.

#### B.—Individual Turkey Shipments.

Individual shipments of turkeys, preferably dressed, will be received by the Pool at any time during the turkey season and the market price paid for same. Profits earned on the sale of these turkeys will be pro-rated to the producer at the end of the season.

#### C.—Water Fowl Shipments.

Water fowl will be received and handled in the same manner as with individual turkey shipments.

### III.—EGG SECTION

Eggs will be received by the Pool at any time between now and the 1930 egg season, either as direct shipments or through local agents and the full market price paid for same as soon as received in our Edmonton plant.

The Pool policy with respect to eggs will be announced just prior to the 1930 egg season.

## The Method of Organization and Operation of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

By J. R. LOVE

1. **The Set-Up of the Organization.**—The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool is a federation of three centralizer co-operative creamery associations, one local co-operative creamery association and one milk producers' association. The names and location of these member units are as follows:

The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at Edmonton.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Alix.

The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool at Calgary.

These three units operate on the centralizer system drawing cream from a very wide territory. From the standpoint of volume of business handled, these three units are now the three largest creameries in the Province.

Provision is now being made for two new members, one the Wetaskiwin Dairy Pool, Limited, which operates on local co-operative creamery basis, serving the splendid dairy district surrounding the city of Wetaskiwin, and the other the Calgary and District Milk Producers Association, which is made up of producers who ship fluid milk for distribution in the city of Calgary.

All creamery units are operating on a very profitable basis at the present time, while a modern milk plant is now nearing

completion in the City of Calgary. It is anticipated that in a very short time the Calgary unit will be distributing milk direct to the consumers from its own milk wagons.

2. **Legal Status and Marketing Agreements.**—The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool and each of its member units are incorporated under the 1924 Co-operative Marketing Act of the Province of Alberta. Standard Marketing Agreements, similar in principle to those of other pools yet distinctly designed to cover the problems of processing and marketing dairy products, exist between the producer members and the member units. Each member unit in turn signs a Membership Agreement with the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool.

Each member unit is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of from five to seven in number. The three centralizer units, which, under the present constitution comprise the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, each appoint two members to the Board of Directors of the Provincial organization.

3. **The Functions of the Various Units.**—Each member unit has local autonomy in the administration of its local business. Its profits are distributed solely to its own



members and are not pooled with those of other units. In this manner each member unit is encouraged to operate its business on the most efficient and economical basis.

The powers of the Provincial organization are set forth in an agreement made between it and its member units. Its chief function is that of a central co-ordinating body whose duty is to direct Pool policies along uniform lines. Its Board of Directors deals with problems of finance and has charge of the Pool's Publicity Department.

Recently a sales agency has been set up in the City of Vancouver which comes directly under the control of the Provincial Board. The purpose of the sales agency is to distribute butter, in the Pool's own brands, direct to the retail trade of Western Canada's largest butter consuming market. We now come to the actual methods whereby the Dairy Pool operates.

**4. Method of Assembling.**—The first problem affecting the Pool is that of assembling the cream and directing it to the plant. At Wetaskiwin of course, most of the cream is delivered locally by the producers themselves. However, the centralizer plants at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary draw cream from a radius of up to two hundred and fifty miles from the plant.

The Southern unit assembles some cream by truck but most of it is brought in by railway transportation. At Alix a fair amount is delivered locally by members residing in the surrounding district. However, Alix, like Edmonton and Calgary, is favored with good railway transportation facilities which enable the Central Pool to draw cream by train from Rocky Mountain House on the west to the Saskatchewan boundary on the east. The northern unit is served by a number of privately operated trucks which haul cream up to a distance of eighty-five miles from Edmonton. The Edmonton unit also receives cream from thirteen different railway lines which serve practically the entire northern part of the Province.

**5. The Local Association at Shipping Points.**—The problem of taking care of the cream at a local shipping point is largely left in the hands of the members. In many cases the U.F.A. Local is the nucleus of a local organization which makes arrangements for having the cream properly cared for at the local point until it is picked up by the train or truck.

In the case of the northern unit, some of these local associations are very active in increasing the membership in the Pool. Some of them appoint their own agents and make arrangements to see that a supply of ice is put up in the winter in order that the agents might render the very best service in caring for their cream during the hot days of summer.

**6. The Problem of Grading.**—When the cream is received at the plant it is immediately weighed and graded by a government grader. The grader takes a sample from each can for the purpose of testing its butterfat content. This work is done in a separate room which is provided for this purpose. When the grader completes his work the weight, grade and test of each can of cream is sent to the office, where the cream payments are immediately worked out for each member's cream, in order that his cream cheque may be mailed to him with the least possible delay.

**7. The Problem of Manufacturing.**—In the creamery business, profits are

determined largely by the cost of manufacturing a pound of butter. The actual records of the manufacturing costs of forty of Alberta's creameries in 1927 showed that a creamery making over 500,000 pounds of butter per year could manufacture butter almost six cents cheaper than those creameries making less than 100,000 pounds per year.

The actual cost in the case of the creamery making over 500,000 pounds was .0528 cents per lb. while the average cost of sixteen creameries making less than 100,000 pounds was .1114 cents per lb. This proves conclusively that volume is the all important factor in the creamery business.

With the three largest creameries in the Province from the standpoint of volume, the Dairy Pool is in a position to manufacture butter at a lower cost than any of its competitors. This strategic position the Pool finds itself in today is due to the loyalty of the dairy producers of the Province towards the co-operative marketing movement. Just as this loyalty increases so will the volume of business increase, which in turn will enable the Pool units to further decrease their manufacturing costs and thereby return to the primary producer a still greater proportion of the consumer's dollar spent for the purchase of dairy products.

**8. The Problem of Distribution.**—Under the present policy of the Dairy Pool, each member unit endeavors to sell as much butter as possible direct to the retail trade, in its own local district. In the case of the Southern unit practically the entire output of the creamery is sold direct to the retail trade in the City of Calgary. The surplus produced by the other three units is sold either through the Pool's Vancouver Sales Agency or in carload lots on the best available market.

The Vancouver Sales Agency, as already mentioned, is set up for the purpose of distributing Alberta Pool butter in our own brands, direct to the retail trade of Vancouver. Experiences of past years prove that local co-operative creameries are ineffective from the standpoint of rendering the producer the maximum service just so long as they leave the field of distribution entirely in the control of private interests.

The very name "Co-operative Marketing" means that the producer, through his own co-operative organization, must carry his product in his own registered brand as near as possible to the consumer's table.

We were told last year by Mr. Maguire, General Manager of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, the largest butter co-operative marketing organization in the United States, that we must advertise our product to the consumer. The Land O'Lakes spend \$50,000 per year in advertising, and today sell practically a million dollars worth of butter every week. That is why we are advertising "Alberta Maid" butter to our own Alberta consumers with full page displays in our daily newspapers.

**9. The Problem of Finance.**—I have dealt with three of the main problems of the Alberta Dairy Pool, the problems of assembling, manufacturing and distributing dairy products. The fourth and last problem that I wish to discuss is that of the problem of finance. At the last session of the Alberta Legislature, a bill was passed authorizing the Government to guarantee up to 85 per cent of the capital requirements necessary for the

purchase or building of facilities and plants required by co-operative marketing associations.

With the aid of this legislation the chartered banks of Canada have advanced the necessary capital to enable the Dairy Pool units to acquire their own creamery facilities, either through the purchase of an existing creamery or through building a new up-to-date plant. These capital advances are repaid by the Pool units through the means of a reserve fund, built up through deductions from the members' profits, which, according to the member's marketing agreement, are not to exceed two cents per pound butterfat in any one year.

A country creamery capable of manufacturing into butter a half million pounds of butterfat per annum, can be built for \$20,000. By setting aside one cent per pound butterfat per year a creamery with such a volume can be entirely paid for in four years. At the end of the fourth year it is possible, through the revolving system of financing, to use the amount set aside during the fifth year to return to the members the contributions made during the first year. Under this system the member receives participation certificates representing the exact amount loaned to his Association for each and every year, which are redeemed five years from the date issued. In brief this is the method now being employed in financing the capital requirements of the various dairy pool units.

**10. The Benefits Received by the Members.**—The member of each of the Dairy Pool units receives the following benefits:

1. He receives the full market value for his cream on the day it is shipped.

2. He receives the benefit of a government grading service which assures him of a fair weight, grade and test on his cream.

3. He receives prompt payment for each can of cream shipped by him to the Pool.

4. He receives the benefit of having his cream paid for on the basis of f.o.b. shipping point.

These four benefits place the member on a par with any patron shipping to any private creamery. They each may expect to receive the same price for their butterfat. However, with the patron of the private creamery the transaction is completed, while with the Pool member it has only commenced. The Pool member now proceeds to have his butterfat manufactured into butter. With the co-operation of his fellow members he is able to direct a larger volume of cream into his Pool than can be obtained by a private creamery.

With this larger volume concentrated at strategic points the Pool member is able to have his butter manufactured at a lower cost than his private competitor. If the butter from both the Pool unit and private creamery is sold on the same wholesale market, then it is apparent that from a purely manufacturing standpoint, the Pool member will receive a larger return for his butterfat even should the private creamery return to its patron its entire profit earned as a manufacturing unit.

However, there is still another benefit available to the Pool member. If the butter distributing business is in the hands of a few private interests, it is possible for these interests to co-operate among themselves and maintain a wide spread between the wholesale market price of butter in solds and its print price



offered to the retail trade. The final benefit of co-operative marketing will come to the Pool member when his organization undertakes to distribute in its own registered brands, Pool butter direct to the retail trade.

These benefits have been obtained and are now available to the dairy producers of Alberta through the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, and its various member units. However, all these benefits I have described are of a monetary nature. Material benefits measured in dollars

and cents are necessary. We can not deny their importance. But behind all these, which are but transitory in their nature, lie those invisible and intangible rewards that spring from the ashes of our personal sacrifices for the common benefit of others.

The most lasting reward of co-operative marketing is that of a higher rural standard of living, which is made possible through a willingness to subjugate selfish interests and petty jealousies and become members of that great army of producers

that is now marching through the gateway of co-operation into that promised land of economic independence. It is only through casting our personal advantages into the crucible of co-operation that they become refined into mutual advantages for all. And in conclusion, may you ever keep before you that splendid motto of the U.F.A. organization, "Each for all, and all for each," realizing that life's most satisfying values come from a knowledge that others have gained with you, and you with others.

## NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

### An Interview with the Board of Directors

What Is a Good Shipping Association?

By J. R. LOVE

"Well, a good shipping association is one which handles a lot of livestock on a co-operative basis in an economical way," says Austin Claypool, President of the Alberta Livestock Pool.

"A good shipping association," says A. B. Harstad, Director for District D, "is one which is willing to make any necessary changes or adjustments in operating methods and policies in order that its membership may be served in the best possible manner."

Donald McLeod, Director for District F, said that he thought "that if a shipping association were to be called 'good,' it ought to be willing to co-operate with other shipping associations in selling and thus carry out one of the real purposes of a co-operative livestock shipping association."

"Well," said Newman Stearns, vice-president of the Livestock Pool, when asked to explain just what a good shipping association was, "It should be one that handles a lot of business, ships out regularly, operates at low cost, and last, but by no means least, one which practices co-operation as well as preaches it; in other words one which sells co-operatively as well as ships co-operatively."

#### Good Accounting System

Let's see what Fred McDonald, Director of District C, has to say. Mr. McDonald agrees with everything that has been said and adds: "For an association really to qualify as a good one it seems to me that it ought to have a good system of bookkeeping and accounting. We frequently have to hunt back through our records one, two or even four or five years, to dig out some rather important information for one of our shippers. We also find our set of records of invaluable assistance in keeping track of our business and in keeping our membership informed as to the details of our business. In other words, our membership certainly can not be expected to take any pride in their association unless they have up to date and reliable information about it. A good accounting system inspires confidence. It must also have an active, energetic board of directors and manager who understand the fundamental principles of co-operation and will always be loyal to those principles. This in itself

will inspire confidence and loyalty in the membership."

J. E. Evenson, Director for District A, which represents Southern Alberta, had something to say along the same line. "Our members expect that their stock will be marketed co-operatively when they bring it in to us. Neither our directors nor our members understand how any co-operative shipping association can expect to serve its full purpose as part of the marketing program unless the association actually practices co-operation by co-operating with the other associations who have set up and are conducting the central sales agencies of the Alberta Livestock Pool."

\* \* \*

#### SOME ESSENTIAL POINTS

Well, that's that. Now, just what is a good shipping association? Taking the testimony of these men, all of whom are actively connected with shipping associations which have stood the test of time and have demonstrated their ability to do the job, we can come to the conclusion that there are certain essentials that stand out very plainly. The following might be listed among the policies which go to constitute a "good" co-operative livestock shipping association. Let's summarize:

1. **There's volume**—An association must have volume in order that it can ship out frequently and regularly. Men do not want to wait from two to three weeks to get some stock on the market, if there is any other way to move it.

2. **Service**.—A shipping association must study the needs and wishes of the members and give them the sort of service they need and want. It may cost a little more money sometimes but if the member is willing to pay for it it's the obligation of the association to provide it for him.

3. **Reasonable cost**.—Members do not object as a rule to reasonable cost. Under excessive costs associations break down of their own weight. It isn't so much a question of what does it cost, but what does the shipper get for what he pays his association to handle his stock.

4. **Good Bookkeeping**.—Who will have confidence in any sort of an organization that does not maintain an adequate sys-

tem of books and records? It is possible that more associations would fail to qualify on this score than upon any other one thing. Most managers look upon a set of books as a sore trial, but as a matter of fact once a proper system is established it saves labor and confusion instead of creating more.

5. **Co-operatives and co-operation**.—Granting that any association has every one of the preceding four requirements, can it be successful unless it also has that requirement mentioned by everyone interviewed, and described especially well in the reply of Newman Stearns?

*"To be a really successful co-operative shipping association it must co-operate in selling with the other organizations created for the same purpose."*

If all livestock were shipped co-operatively, but not sold co-operatively, the livestock farmer would not be very much nearer the accomplishment of a marketing system through which he can exercise control over his product and benefit through the power of bargaining ability than he was before the association idea was born. In other words, for the farmers to realize the full benefit from shipping associations those shipping associations must co-operate in the development of terminal selling agencies. If they are to deserve the name of "co-operative" shipping associations they certainly should set the example for the individual shippers who do not now patronize either shipping associations or co-operative selling agencies.

The crowning qualification for a really successful livestock shipping association, is one in which the co-operators are willing to co-operate.

\* \* \*

**Note**.—F. Marple, representing the north country, says, "every shipping association has got to encourage its members to produce well finished stock and the kind of stock the market wants." Mr. Marple also endorsed the views already expressed by the other directors.

#### ABOLITION OF POVERTY

"The abolition of poverty will come. It is indeed within measurable distance. Every step in the direction of co-operative marketing must tend to educate producers and consumers to see the advantages of co-operation on a basis of each for all and all for each. The old belief that man must be governed by the warfare of 'nature, red in tooth and claw' is passing. The discovery that there is an abundance for all when people work in harmony with nature, may, in time, make a peaceful revolution."—*Ottawa Citizen*.



## Correspondence

### TUDOR LOCAL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have heard from various sources that the story was circulated around the Convention Hall in Edmonton last winter that the Tudor Local was not in good standing and had not been for some time; that five or six men had got together just before the Convention and paid enough dues to send a delegate and the delegate had to pay his own expenses. I do not know who started this story and do not care, but in fairness to the Local, I would like it to be known through the columns of *The U.F.A.* that Tudor Local, No. 1048, has been in good standing ever since they were first organized except the year 1927. Mr. H. Hansen, Director for Bow River, reorganized the Local March 22nd, 1928, and we have been organized ever since then and have the largest paid up membership we have ever had since we became a Local. We now lack three of having a hundred per cent membership. Thanking you for giving this the publicity it deserves, I am,

Yours truly,

R. A. DYSON,  
Retiring Secretary.

Tudor, Alta.

### HIGH COST OF TRACTOR FUEL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As a tractor owner I was very much interested in the resolution passed by the Bow River Constituency Association requesting the Federal and Provincial Governments to investigate the cost of tractor fuel and use every means at their disposal to keep the price fair.

This resolution raises several questions in my mind. First, why request? Why not demand? Our natural resources, including our oil deposits, are the heritage of the Canadian people—our birthright or estate. They belong by right to all the people. Our elected members of Parliament are, in theory, the stewards of the people, elected by us to administer our estate in the best interests of all the people. But, in actual practice the old political parties have relegated to themselves the right to dispose of our estate to a few private individuals, mainly foreign capitalists, for personal profit.

The second question is: What can, or will the Governments do about it after they have investigated, if they do investigate? The Provincial Government can do nothing because it has no control over our natural resources, nor over those who hold franchises to exploit them. The Federal Government will not do anything because it has granted unlimited power to these exploiters for which it receives a pittance in the form of a royalty. Then who can do anything? We, the people, are the only ones that can do anything.

The third question is: What means, if any, are at the disposal of the Government to control the price of tractor fuel oils? There is one powerful means at its disposal if it will use it, and that is, to reclaim the estate of the people from those who have been allowed to confiscate it, return it to the people and then fulfill the purpose for which they were elected and be true stewards and administer the people's estate in the interests, and for the benefit of all the people, by developing our natural resources nationally.

Now it is up to the people themselves to demand that our stewards shall be our stewards and not our masters. It is

action we want, not investigation. We know what our rights are and we want our rights. Nothing more and nothing less.

A. LUNAN.

Ft. Saskatchewan, Alberta.

### CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

At the recent Bow River U.F.A. Convention a resolution demanding that wealth be conscripted as well as man power, in case of war, was introduced and passed.

This resolution brought out quite a discussion and, while no delegate was exactly opposed to it, some delegates were wondering how it was to be brought about in practice.

As I understand it this demand has been brought forward by Wm. Irvine, M.P., from Wetaskiwin. Just how Mr. Irvine intends to make it practical I don't know, but if my idea along this line was carried out, I feel sure it would be much more effective in preventing wars than all the peace demonstrations, League of Nations, Kellogg pact, etc., which after all, is not worth the paper it's written on, as just as soon as some of the big powers decide it is time to start a war they will find a way to get around all the pacts in the world.

### Take Out the Profit

There is just one way to stop war and that is to take the profit out of it. War may start from various causes, but underlying all modern wars is the fact that somebody wants to make profit or gain out of it. Under our prevailing economic system all nations produce more than can be consumed at home because the producers can only buy back what they get in wages. Hence the only way industry can be kept going and the workers employed is to find a foreign market for the surplus and the struggle for this market among the great powers is one of the causes for war.

The militarist wants war because it brings promotion, while all those who manufacture supplies and war material have a chance to become rich. Witness the army of millionaires made during the last war—those who became wealthy by selling boots made of paper, worthless guns, etc., for the use of soldiers and all the various supplies needed in that war; or the meat packers, who during the Spanish American war delivered embalmed beef to the army and thereby killed more soldiers than were killed by the Spaniards. Just as long as that bunch of exploiters are allowed to become wealthy staying at home, while the young men, mostly conscripted from the ranks of the workers and farmers, are compelled to do the fighting, we shall have war.

### At \$1.10 a Day

But supposing that when the next war breaks out, which is liable to happen any day, judging from the desperate haste the great powers are now arming themselves, all the young men, the flower of the country, are conscripted to expose themselves to all the latest methods of destruction, such as poison gas, poison bacteria, improved machine guns, bombs, cannon, aeroplanes and all the hellish contraptions invented since the last war, let it then be decreed that on the day the war breaks out all the industries, transportation, farms, etc., be turned over and run by the Government, and that all those who, because of old age or other disabilities escaped the draft, be put to work at the soldiers' pay. \$1.10 per day,

and that some good slave drivers be appointed to see that nobody escapes work providing he or she is able.

Thus the owner of the farm and the hired men, if any, would get the same pay and all the products of the farm would be turned in to the Government. The same system would operate in all industries and no one would have a chance to make a single cent of profit.

That large bunch, in all countries, who neither toil nor spin, who live on rent, interest and profit, should be made do some useful work at a \$1.10 per day and their income stopped while the war was going on and whatever available funds this gentry would have in the banks should be seized by the Government and should be used to carry on the war if necessary. All interest on the farmers' debts, to banks and mortgage companies and others, should automatically cease the day war was declared and not be collectable until after the war was over.

I will guarantee that if the people in all countries demand these measures there will never be another war; the common people, the farmers and workers, do not want war and if the parasites and profiteers find there be no profit in wars for themselves and that they would have to do their share of hardship, they would want no war either.

As long as this continues, as long as the youth of the nations will submit, will expose their bodies to death and destruction while those at home are allowed to profiteer, just so long will most of those who remain home want war.

Is it right, is it justice, that some farmers should be allowed to enrich themselves, growing \$2 wheat while their neighbor, or neighbor's sons, are being slaughtered on the battlefield at \$1.10 per day; or is it right that manufacturers and others are reaping big profits while those conscripted are facing the enemy?

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Milo, Alberta.

### THAT CONTRACT AGAIN

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The extracts from a certain paper quoted by you in your issue of August 15th and headed "The Marketing Contract," are extremely amusing. Let us examine them.

In the first place, what is written about contracts can be dismissed as drivel. Contracts are the life of business. Without them the structure would collapse. This is written too evidently for the "peasant" mind to be taken seriously when the writer states "no industry will flourish under these conditions" i.e., directors and officials of the association. Is he writing with his tongue in his cheek? or is he innocent of all business ideas? ALL big concerns are run so.

When a member of the Pool delivers his wheat, so far from losing all interest in it, he has an added zest and stake. Price fluctuations are of the keenest moment to him. In fact he has eaten his cake and still has it; whereas under the old system he sold, usually in the fall, and that was the end of it. What further interest he might feel usually gave him acute indigestion only. Naturally the peasant who has not shaken off the terrors he knew in some parts of the old world will not sign any contracts; he dreads them. Habits of a life time are not broken in a day, so he goes on selling to "those whom circumstance or luck have placed above him," taking as a matter of course the old high-handed treatment, short weight, short grade,

(Continued on page 25)



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Canada's "Family Physician" Correlates Many Significant Facts and Figures on Health and Wealth and General Life of the People

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton.

Dear Farm Women:

"A primrose by a river's brim,  
"A yellow primrose was to him,  
"And it was nothing more."

There are some few people of whom these lines of Wordsworth's are quite true, and there are infinitely more of whom it might be said "statistics are to them statistics and nothing more." If there is anyone who has that feeling and would like to have life put into what seems dry bones, such a one should spend a short time with Robert H. Coats, B.A., Dominion Statistician and Controller of the Census of Canada at the Statistics Bureau in Ottawa.

When the average person gets a sheet of statistics, unless it is a subject of direct personal interest, the paper is usually committed to the waste paper basket and no thought is given as to why and how these figures have been compiled. Or if any thought at all is given, it is to think the gathering of them is a waste of time and the result used only by a few cranks on the subject, and that statistics and the statistician figure very little in the life of the country.

### Canada's Family Physician

After we visit the Bureau and talk with Mr. Coats, we feel rather that there is a family physician of the Dominion of Canada taking the pulse of the patient. The patient may complain of having a headache with unmistakable symptoms but no apparent cause. After consulting the doctor he may show that the trouble has arisen in quite a remote part of the body politic, and other manifestations of the disease affecting the patient are pointed out.

While Provincial and departmental statistics have been collected for some time, until we had the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there was no correlation of the information thus gained and it was of little value. It was not possible to diagnose the trouble other than to feel it was a purely local indisposition or confined at least to one phase of our public life. There was no common denominator of terms, no common understanding of comparison. For instance if someone wanted to know of the comparative production of copper in different Provinces, one Province perhaps understood that as meaning copper directly from the earth, and another as copper after it had been smelted; one Province took statistics in one year and one in another. Today that is all changed, and some very tactful and very comprehensive work has gone into the adjustment. In fact, the Bureau is one of the best examples of co-operation one can find.

Provinces are like people, rather resentful of what they consider their rights and rather afraid, of just what may be behind an innovation. However, with tactful organizing ability the different Provinces

have co-operated, and now a common form has been agreed upon covering the points on which data is collected. Also it is possible to make comparisons with different Departments. The Dominion Bureau usually prints and supplies the forms, thus ensuring standardization and the duty of collecting them is assumed by the Provinces.

For instance, in Alberta to get information about the production of coal. The Dominion Bureau sends out the printed forms in triplicate and the Provincial Government sees to it that they are collected, one form being kept by the mine operator, one by the Provincial Government and one by the Dominion Bureau.

### Mine of Information

It is almost impossible to desire figures about any subject on which the Bureau can not enlighten the questioner, as the divisions are far reaching. For instance, there is Demography with its subdivisions of immigration, emigration and the census. There is Agriculture; there is the industrial census with its many branches of fisheries, furs, forestry, mines, central electric stations, dairy factories, chemical industries, construction and general manufacture. Also there are foreign trade, internal trade, finance, justice, education, transportation with its subdivisions of telegraphs, telephones, express, water, tramways, and railways. In addition to these many particular divisions, there are general statistics. Now it would be extremely difficult to get beyond the limit of this information.

There are four things that affect the population and four only, births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and a record is kept of all four. Just as a merchant, however, not only keeps a record of the goods bought and sold, but in addition periodically takes stock, so the Bureau takes stock every ten years and takes the census. And, by the way, Mr. Coats says that the credit of taking the first census of modern times probably belongs to Canada. In 1666 the census of the colony of New France was taken, showing a population of 3,215. The manuscript is still in the archives in Paris with a transcript in Ottawa.

### Of Untold Value

But, someone says, why the army of helpers to get and compile facts which probably affect very few and must be of use to a small fraction of the community? Directly, possibly a small percentage makes use of the information, but indirectly, it is of untold use to the general public. It is only when we stop to think that we realize the value and the necessity of the work.

The student of chemistry wishes to experiment and know results. He can go to a chemical laboratory and work out different problems or learn the results of the work of others. When the student of humanity wishes to know the result of certain causes, he must take the

result of the workings of humanity in the masses, not of the few isolated cases under his immediate notice. He goes to the Statistics Bureau and there gets the data he wishes to work upon.

Statistics, too, clearly point out existing evils, and we cannot fool ourselves after the examination of the statistics. We may have thought and hoped that infant mortality in a certain city, for instance, had been lessened, but the clear, cold facts say it is not diminishing. There is nothing to shelter behind now, and the only thing to do is to find out the cause and eradicate it.

The student of humanity goes to the Bureau for numberless facts affecting the health, the wealth and the general life of the people. In this commercial age, the information it has to give is invaluable to the producer, the manufacturer and the man who sells either at home or abroad.

### How Information Is Sorted Out

It is interesting to see how the work is done and it is at once evident that it would have been hopeless to attempt it before the day of the typewriter, the adding machine and the various calculating machines they use. One would think some of them had almost human intelligence—were robots, in fact. Go to a machine to ask, for instance, how many carpenters there are in the city of Edmonton who are unmarried, and the answer is speedily given you. An operator inserts a card which somewhat reminds one of the old style meal tickets with holes punched with different particulars gathered from the census returns, and the machine sorts out the particulars required.

The intricate and up-to-date machinery saves hours and hours of monotonous work for scores and scores of people. Facts are quickly and with superhuman accuracy marshalled for the benefit of the public, so they may well say at the Bureau: "If the facts are obtainable, we have them, and if not, we shall tell you."

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### INGLETON ORGANIZED

Ingleton U.F.W.A. Local was organized last month by Mrs. R. Price, Provincial Vice-President. Mrs. A. Payne and Mrs. Ray Armstrong are the officers of this Local in the Botha district.

### MRS. WARR AT NEW NORWAY

A joint meeting of New Norway U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals was held in the U.F.A. hall, bad weather making it necessary to change the plans for a picnic. Mrs. Warr gave a splendid address; J. E. Brown, Director, spoke on organization work, as did the secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. Lundberg. The meeting was quite successful in point of numbers and interest.

### IN MEDICINE HAT

Mrs. A. H. Warr, U.F.W.A. President, in company with Mrs. H. C. McDaniel.



Director for Medicine Hat, addressed a series of meetings in that constituency during the week ending August 5th. Meetings were held at Seven Persons, Whitla, Prosper and Rainier, with a good attendance at all points. Mrs. Warr spoke on general matters, stressing those of health, education and Junior work, and was accorded a hearty welcome everywhere.

#### STETTTLER WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

At the women's conference held in connection with the annual convention of Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, it was decided to hold another separate conference next year. It will be an educational conference, with a leader for each topic and a period for discussion. A committee was chosen to arrange this, with the Director, Mrs. Zipperer. Mrs. Zipperer presided, Mrs. Warr gave a fine address, and Mrs. Price led the discussion on the advisability of continuing the conference. After adjournment, the local U.F.W.A. members served a picnic lunch of fried chicken, salads, etc.

#### HANDICRAFTS GUILD

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild Exhibition and Prize Competition will be held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, September 26th to 28th next. Prizes to the amount of \$130 will be awarded in the various classes, and prize-winning articles, as well as others coming up to the Guild standard of work, will be on exhibit and may be placed on sale if desired. Exhibits will be classified under the following heads: beadwork, basketry, book-binding, concrete work, embroidery (originality in design is desired), lace (not to be made with machine-made braid), leather-work, metal work, pottery, quilts, rugs, weaving, wood work, yarns, and miscellaneous.

#### SALE OF WORK AND DANCE

De Winton U.F.W.A. Local held a most enjoyable and successful sale of work and barn dance, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ness, says a report from Mrs. S. Jamieson, secretary of the Local. "The members provided a buffet supper for which a charge was made of 25 cents per plate. One member donated a handsome doll, which was dressed by another member as a June bride, and a charge of ten cents per guess was made, to guess the name of the doll. \$18.90 was realized in this way. Another competition, to guess the weight of a cake, donated by a member, realized the sum of \$7.55. In all the sum of \$134.50 was realized, the proceeds to go toward fixing the inside of the Community Hall."

#### ENTERTAIN JUNIORS

"The regular meeting of the Blackie U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. H. Bowlus on Thursday, August 8th. The purpose of this meeting was to entertain the Juniors and to interest them in the work of this organization," says a report in the *High River Times*. "Reports were given by Juniors who had attended the conference at Lethbridge and Edmonton. Cecil Kumlin gave the first report outlining the program carried out at the Institute of Co-operation which he attended at Edmonton in June, 1928. This was followed by a report given by Leslie McAllister of the Juniors' Convention held at Edmonton in June, 1929. This year's Institute of Co-operation held their conference at Lethbridge, an account of which was given by Miss

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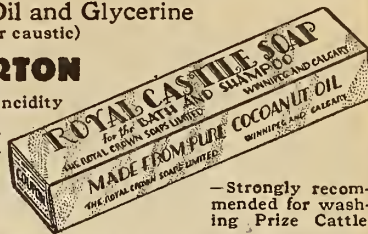
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## Beddington U.F.W.A. Local



July Meeting at the home of Mrs. Woolliams.

D. Johnston who attended. These reports were much enjoyed by all present and it is hoped that more Juniors will take advantage of these conventions next year. A short program was given by Misses Brower, Janie Brown and Hattie Bowlus and Sam Slump. A dainty lunch consisting of sandwiches, cakes and ice cream was served to about sixty persons. The hostesses were Mrs. Sam Fox, Mrs. Sam Brown, Mrs. Tom Johnston and Miss Marguerite Hansen."

### BUSY NEW LOCAL

"Since the Wellington U.F.W.A. Local was organized in June its members have been busy," says a letter from the secretary, Miss Elma P. Gudlangson. "We hold a meeting on the second Thursday of every month and in addition we have held one executive meeting. Conveners of Immigration, Health, Laws and Legislation, Peace and Arbitration, Education and Co-operative Marketing have been appointed and some excellent papers have been given. The meetings have all been well attended and the members are enthusiastic. On July 24th we held a dance in Clairmont and cleared fifty dollars. In addition to this we are holding a sale of home cooking to swell the treasury fund. We are looking forward to a visit from our Director shortly and we feel that our Local is a real live one."

### TALK ON CANADIAN POETS

"The regular U.F.W.A. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Albert Weiser this week with Mrs. J. B. Hoeh as assisting hostess. The main feature was furnished by Mrs. David McDonald, whose topic was Canadian poets. She gave short biographical sketches of a number of poets, pointing out the diversity in themes and nature of their verse, by a recital of some of their best known poems. Pauline Johnstone, Bliss Carman, Charles Roberts and others were touched upon. Mrs. Alex. Fraser, president, called upon Mrs. H. B. Macleod, secretary, for a report on the U.F.A. Federal gathering which was held in Claresholm. Mrs. Macleod also read an open letter from Mr. George Coote, M.P., giving a resume of the work accomplished and attempted at the last

session at Ottawa. After the serving of delicious refreshments by the hostess the meeting adjourned."—*High River Times*.

### HOLD LAWN PARTY

"The August meeting of the Millet U.F.W.A. Local, took the form of a lawn party at the home of Mrs. W. Ross and the Thompson Brothers, on Thursday. Robert Hoskins of Clive, was chairman for the very interesting program of the occasion. The first speaker, H. L. Seymour, addressed the assembly on the subject of Farmstead Planning and Beautification, and Mrs. F. Higginson followed with a humorous reading, 'Bill in Trouble,' given in her happy manner. Miss Jones of Ponoka, director of the Junior Department, spoke on Young People's work. Little Lorraine Higginson delighted the audience with a solo dance. Wm. Irvine, M.P., gave an informal address, which was well received. Lunch was served to the attendance of over two hundred, many of these being from Ponoka, Leduc, Bentley, Clive, Hillside and other localities. Dancing followed into the 'wee sma' oors'."—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

### AT WILLOW HOLLOW

"The regular meeting of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local for August was held on the 8th, at the home of Mrs. E. A. Kueber with a good attendance of members and visitors. The meeting was opened by singing 'O Canada.' After all the other usual business was attended to, the secretary, who was delegated to both the Killam and Forestburg conventions held since the July meeting, gave her reports and they were adopted. After that Mrs. Hampshire read a timely paper on the minerals we eat in the vegetables and fruits, and which are so essential to our well being. A lengthy bulletin also was read which deals with the efforts made to establish a Sunday in May to honor motherhood.

"The meeting was brought to a close and a social half hour enjoyed, while the hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. Moser and Mrs. Erickson, served excellent refreshments. The names were then drawn by Jimmie Kueber, and Mrs. E. Young proved to be the lucky winner of the

present for August and a very nice bon bon dish was given her, donated by Mrs. Callihan and Mrs. George."—*Killam News*.

## International Action Urged Re Citizenship

United States Writer Deals with Situation  
of Some American Women

International action to bring into harmony the laws of the principal countries of the world in regard to the citizenship of married women is advocated by J. Mark Jacobson in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Nation*.

It is suggested by the *Nation* in a note on Professor Jacobson's article that "when American feminists succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law whereby a wife's citizenship is not determined by that of her husband, they piled up a lot of perplexity and misery for their sisters in other countries." In Canada the adoption of legislation similar to that of the United States has been advocated, and were such action found possible by the overcoming of the constitutional difficulties involved, the situation would undoubtedly be improved in so far as marriages between citizens of these two countries are concerned. As the *Nation's* article shows, difficulties of a new order would then arise, in respect to marriages between Canadians and persons of other nationalities than that of the United States.

In view of the great interest that has been aroused in this subject during recent years, we publish below a summary of the main points in the article by Professor Jacobson, who is instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

### Woman Without a Country

Professor Jacobson points out that there are 20 countries which rule that the nationality of the wife follows that of the husband. Any woman from one of these countries, therefore, who marries an American, loses her citizenship in her native land, does not gain it in the United States, and becomes, literally, he states, a woman without a country. She can be naturalized after a year's residence in the United States, but if the American marries her abroad, she cannot get an American, a German, a British, or any other passport so as to get into the United States.

"For example," says the writer, "an official in the United States consular service stationed abroad was in 1922 married in England to a British woman, and they afterwards sought to come to the United States. The wife was discovered to be ineligible to an American passport, since under the Cable Act she had not by her marriage acquired American nationality. On the other hand, under the British Act of 1914 she had lost her British nationality on her marriage to a non-British subject, so she was denied a British passport. Under section 2 of the Cable Act she could have been naturalized after only one year's residence in the United States, if she came to this country; but she could not get a passport to come."

The article reveals a number of the difficulties with which this subject



bristles. There is no doubt a very strongly held opinion in many women's organizations that the plan adopted by the United States would be the most satisfactory, provided constitutional difficulties could be overcome and other leading countries adopted similar legislation. On the other hand, united action can be secured only by a campaign of education which might be lengthy. New conceptions of this character cannot obtain recognition in a day in countries prone to be conservative, and in the countries of the British Empire the law by which the nationality of a wife follows that of her husband is still general.

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6584. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 36 inch material. For collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material 3-8 yard 36 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

6576. Misses' Dress.

Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 32 inch material. For collar and belt of contrasting material  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard is required cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plait fulness extended is 60 inches. Price 15c.

Lady: "You should use better grammar and say, 'I saw it'."

Tramp: "Yes, you saw me see it, but you ain't going to see me saw it."

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Beet and Cabbage Salad:** 1 quart boiled beets, chopped fine; 1 pint new cabbage, chopped fine; 1 pint diced celery; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup grated horseradish (the bottled sort will do); 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon black pepper; mix well and cover with cold vinegar.

**Stuffed Tomatoes:** For five ripe tomatoes, mix together 4 tablespoons chopped celery and half cup cold boiled ham, minced, and half cup boiled salad dressing. Skin the tomatoes, cut off one end, scoop out centre and fill with ham mixture. Serve on lettuce leaves.

**Carrot Jam:** Boil young carrots until tender, mash and press through sieve. To 2 cups carrot pulp, add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, and 4 bitter almonds, chopped. Boil all together for about 20 minutes, turn into jars and seal when cold.

**Fruit Sandwiches:** Cream 3 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons chopped dates, 2 tablespoons crushed walnut meats, 1 tablespoon finely minced ginger, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and 2 teaspoons strawberry jam. Mix thoroughly and spread thickly on very thin slices of whole wheat bread.

## HOUSEHOLD PESTS

"Household Insects and Their Control" is a new publication of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Numerous illustrations are given, as well as descriptions and methods of eradication, of a large number of household pests, insects affecting plants, foodstuffs, farm buildings, etc. Copies may be secured from F. A. Acland, King's Printer, Ottawa.

## MISS MacPHAIL FOR GENEVA (Drumheller Mail)

The appointment of Agnes MacPhail as alternate delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva is a recognition of Miss MacPhail's keen interest in International peace. Miss MacPhail has been to Geneva on other occasions, as Canada's representative to the conventions of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, consequently she is familiar with the work of the League of Nations.

While Miss MacPhail will not have voting powers at the Assembly, she will be in a position to advise the three voting representatives on certain phases of the deliberations and although there are many citizens who will unconditionally deny that that Miss MacPhail can represent their views on any subject under the sun, we wish to assure them that no woman in the Dominion has a better grasp of the subjects that will be discussed at Geneva than the woman member for South Grey.

## SPRUCE BEST FOR RAYON

The spruce of Northern Canada is considered the most suitable raw material for the manufacture of rayon by the viscose process. Cellulose, in the form of sulphite pulp, derived from this wood, is now being shipped from Canada to all parts of the world for the manufacture of artificial silk.

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### AREAS RESERVED FOR BIRDS

Forty bird sanctuaries have been reserved in Canada by the Department of the Interior under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, which is the federal law for the protection of migratory birds. There are also fifty-one public shooting grounds reserved by the Dominion Government in Western Canada. Shooting is allowed on these latter areas in the open season.

### A CHILDISH FANCY

"You must clear your mind of the fancy with which we all begin as children, that the institutions under which we live . . . are natural like the weather.

They are not. Because they exist everywhere in our little world, we take it for granted that they have always existed and must exist, and that they are self-acting. That is a dangerous mistake. They are in fact transient makeshifts.

They are being changed continually by Parliament, because we are never satisfied with them. Sometimes they are scrapped for new ones; sometimes they are altered; sometimes they are done away with as nuisances. The new ones have to be stretched in law courts to make them fit, or to prevent them fitting too well if the judges happen to dislike them. There is no end to this scrapping and altering and innovating."

—Bernard Shaw.

the program and games and dancing were enjoyed after the meeting.

### DIRECTOR GIVES TALK

"Our last meeting," states Ernest McDowell, reporter for the Bismark Juniors, "was held at the home of Carl Lee with twenty-one members present." Miss Emeline Jones, our Junior U.F.A. Director, gave a very interesting talk on Junior work and more particularly on reading. She stressed the value of a good library of books in the home where the young people may get a better knowledge of the world without travelling very far to get it. After a lengthy discussion, a speaking contest was selected as the entertainment for the next meeting, and the members were to choose their own subjects. A weiner roast followed the meeting and was thoroughly enjoyed by all."

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### A Letter from Miss Bateman

Dear Junior Members:

To many of you I think I need no introduction, and I want to let you know that I am going to be your Junior Branch Secretary at Central Office. I have been Secretary of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. for some time past, and the Executive have now arranged that the work of the three Branches be brought under the same head at Central. At this time I want also to ask your co-operation in helping to carry on the work, and to tell you that we are intensely interested in you at Central and look forward to hearing news of your activities. Your reports are also a help and inspiration to other Locals and we hope you will make a point of keeping in touch with Central Office and keeping us posted as to what you are doing.

No doubt this will be a busy season of the year for some of you. Perhaps you cannot meet regularly, but even if you are too busy to meet, this is no reason why you should altogether forget the Junior Organization work. While attending to your home duties can you not give your Local some thought and formulate plans for its improvement and greater usefulness, and have suggestions ready when you meet and are arranging your fall and winter activities? Possibly there are some young people in your district who may like to become members if invited. Why not make a list of the non-members and invite them to come to the meetings? A cordial welcome will encourage them to come again—you know "True friendliness is very wise; it makes the Local increase in size."

In May last you were advised of the suggestion which emanated from the Secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, that our U.F.A. Juniors carry on correspondence with the Juniors in that Province. We are now sending to each Local a list of the Locals in Manitoba with their members, and hope our U.F.A. Juniors will write to the Juniors in Manitoba. This offers a good opportunity for exchange of ideas which will assist you in carrying on the work of the Local, and besides the pleasure derived therefrom, will give you a wider knowledge of the aims and objectives of the Juniors in our sister Organization in Manitoba. Correspondence may be undertaken either as individuals or by the Local. This may not be an opportune time to start correspondence, so I will ask each Secretary

to please keep the list on file until the busy season is over and you are laying plans for the winter months.

During Conference Week, our Junior Board of Directors arranged to take turns in writing articles for the Junior Page in *The U.F.A.* The Directors are undertaking this in order to help forward the work of the Junior Branch, and we hope each member will carefully read the articles. The first article written by Francis Fry, Director for Athabasca, was published in August 15th issue of our paper. We trust these bulletins will not only assist you in your meetings, but will enable you to become familiar with the officers of the Junior Branch, each one of whom is deeply interested in your work as a Local.

Yours fraternally,

F. BATEMAN,  
Secretary.

### NEW JUNIOR LOCAL

Cando Junior U.F.A. is the name of the new Local organized at Youngstown by Miss Evelyn Downard. The officers elected are president, Lawrence Savage and secretary, Miss Helena Falconer. Miss Falconer states that most of the members of the Local attend Cando school but that they hope shortly to have members from other schools as well.

### NEW LOCAL AT LONE RIDGE

A letter from Miss Emeline Jones, Junior U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin, reports that a new Junior Local has been organized at Lone Ridge with fifteen signed-up members. Miss Wilma Sparks has been elected president of the new Local and Miss Nadin Timofuff, secretary. Miss Jones states that she has recently attended meetings at Bismark, Chesterwold, and Hillside and also a garden party at Millet given by the U.F.W.A. Director, Mrs. Ross.

### STANMORE JUNIORS ACTIVE

"The approach of a thunderstorm affected the attendance of the last meeting of the Stanmore Junior U.F.A.," states a letter from the secretary-treasurer, Miss Amy G. Adams, "but it was fairly good nevertheless." Several of the older girls were chosen at this meeting to help the supervisor, Mrs. Burton, sell tags at the annual U.F.A. Picnic. Asong by Miss Miss Gladys Bethell and a story by Mrs. Burton contributed to the social part of

### NATIONAL ANIMOSITY

"National animosity is a peculiar thing. In the lowest degrees of civilization it is always strongest and most violent. But there is a point where it vanishes altogether—where we stand, as it were, above the nations, and we feel the happiness or misery of a neighboring people as though it were our own. That degree of civilization suited my nature."—Goethe.

### CHECKING THE COMPASS

Since 1880, field officers of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, in the course of their regular surveying and mapping operations, have made about 25,000 measurements of the direction of pointing of the magnetic compass needle. Such measurements may be taken by the surveyor in a few minutes, at very little additional expense when he is already on the ground with the necessary instruments. At Churchill on Hudson Bay, the magnetic compass needle pointed 24 degrees west of north in 1700, one degree west in 1800 and 10 degrees east in 1900. In other words, during two centuries the needle changed its direction by 34 degrees. In crossing Canada the direction of the compass needle varies all the way from 42 degrees west of north in Hudson strait, through 30 degrees west in Nova Scotia, to 30 degrees east of north in southern British Columbia and 45 degrees east in the Yukon. There are even localities in some of the northern islands where it points due south.

### SHEEP RANCHING EXPANDING

The sheep industry from a ranching point of view shows signs of development in Western Canada, particularly in British Columbia, states the Federal Department of Agriculture. Last fall upwards of 10,000 head of ewe stock were bought in Alberta and shipped to the interior points of British Columbia. In 1928 the demand for range ewes exceeded the supply and the demand promises to be equally as good this year.

### SUNSPOTS AND TREE GROWTH

In some localities the thickness of the annual growth-rings of trees varies in a period of about eleven and a half years corresponding to the sunspot variations. It is believed that changes in ultra-violet light, cloudiness, and rainfall, are the chief variables in causing this relationship.—Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.



## CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 19)

short price, till he realizes one of the main causes of his remaining poor.

**A Grand Educator**

This grand vest of ours is a great eye-opener and educator. Does he go on paying tribute to the trades? He does not. He becomes, if I may use a saying of my boyhood, "less green than he is cabbage looking". His succulence has departed. He becomes a member of Wheat Pool, Ltd.—a full-fledged business man—with a grown man's voice in the affairs of "big business."

How strange is the mentality of a man who braids the whip for his own back! The Pool IS. As the shrewd and independent "peasant" does not join, so long as he remains suspicious of his fellows of other races, therefore it must be composed of ignorant and subservient native-born Canadians, Americans, Britishers, Danes, Swedes, etc., many of whom come from lands where co-operative marketing is highly developed. Was this writer standing on his head when he thought these thoughts he has put on paper? Has the grain trade at any time of its own volition, made a single proposal for the benefit and protection of the farmer? I should like to know. The attitude of the trade, it seems to me, has always been that of the spider in the old nursery rhyme:

"Come into my parlour,"

Said the spider to the fly;

"And give your precious blood, sir,

Or I'll bust you in the eye."

or something like that.

Yours truly,

B. RICHARDS.

Athabasca, Alta.

**IDEALS OF EQUITY**

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

What is meant by the word Equity as used in the U.F.A. motto?

Two other terms, Justice and Equality, are often substituted for it, and to many minds mean much the same thing. We notice when any one of the three ideas is referred to in a public speech, a murmur of subdued but enthusiastic approval ripples through the crowd. But words after all are but crude carriers of ideas, and if the speaker or lecturer goes on to define more accurately his idea of Equity, he will be met by expressions of questioning doubt or disapproval, which show that although they all approve of the motto as they each understand it, a large percentage of them do not approve of the ideal which some of the others have in their minds. The purpose of this article is to describe the different ideas or ideals of Equity, which—to be satisfactory—must also agree with the ideal of justice or fairness.

To define Equity, it might be said to mean the fair or just distribution of the products of the people. But what is fair and just? Equity seems to express what is due to the individual from the community according to the spirit of the laws of humanity; Justice, according to the letter of those laws.

A century ago the insolvent person was not supposed to have a right to anything because he could not pay for it; he had to depend on charity for the necessities of life. The debtor was imprisoned where he had no chance to pay his bills. That was the prevailing idea of justice in those days. Equity goes a little farther than this, it recognises the needs of the indigent, acknowledges them as rights and



## A Farm of Your Own

**MOST** of the prosperous farmers of to-day began by working for some one else.

Spurred on by the desire to own their own farm, they put their money in the bank month by month, and season by season, until they could pay for land of their own.

If you, too, are working for another man and want a farm of your own, your course is clear—put your money in the bank.

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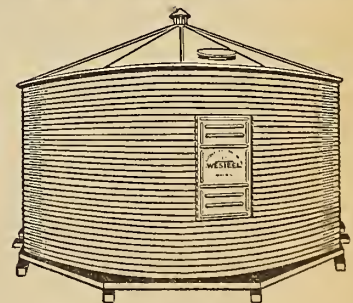
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#### A Defective Ideal

Our present standard of justice is satisfied when we pay each other for goods according to the rate fixed by the law of supply and demand, in legal currency acquired according to the man made laws of the country. This ideal is defective in two particulars. First, to quote Basil King (one of our modern psychological writers) "The law of supply and demand is the most practical which the human race in its present stage has been able to evolve. That it is not an ideal law is obvious". And again—"Laws of supply and demand within whose workings we are caught like flies in spiders' webs." For example, when the farmer is forced to sell his cattle on a falling market, it may be that the work of many years is blotted out. In other cases a man may have—in a famine year—some commodity which is badly wanted. He gets ten times the normal price for it, because there is not enough of it to go round. Or someone may have a little corner in real estate, acquired, let us say, by inheritance. Some one else wants it; he is able to exchange it for enough of the products of others to last him the rest of his life. This is called private means.

We see, then, that there are various unfair though legal ways by which it is possible for some to command the products and services of others in exchange for little or no service of their own.

Secondly, a debt is counted justly paid (according to the man-made law) if it is paid in the currency of the country, but this is also subject to the law of supply and demand. Even in this country if a man has to pay a debt of 20 years' standing, he would only have to pay about half as much in goods and service as if he paid in dollars. Even the gold standard varies. These examples serve to show the unfairness of legal justice, the uncertain working of man-made laws.

What then is the ideal of Equity? An ideal means the best attainable. For example, the homesteaders' ideal in farm buildings is not the log hut and straw barn with which he has to make shift during the first years of stress. Always in his mind he is planning something better, but he knows it would be folly to attempt to build an up-to-date house and barn before he could afford them; yet he keeps hoping for them, and may even lay the foundation ahead of the time when he will be able to build the right kind without risking financial disaster.

Just so is our present civilization, as yet only in the pioneering stage, our present system of economics, as crude as the homesteader's log hut. How can we improve it?

The ideal of Equity must be founded on those laws of humanity which are written in men's consciences, though they are not yet registered in government statutes.

At the present day it is acknowledged that every one is entitled to a living. If he is capable of earning it, he should be given an opportunity to do so; if not able,

then he should get it anyway, but what does he owe the community from which he claims a share?

#### All a Man Can Contribute

When a man is born into this world he brings with him just as much as it is possible for him to take away with him when he is leaving it—that is nothing. After a while he will be able to give service or goods produced by service, but that is all anyone has to contribute. If he gives something else, it must be something that nature or someone else has already produced, which because of our imperfect man-made laws he is allowed to acquire by inheritance, speculation or profit on the labor of others. The wealth a man has acquired by such means should not be counted as his contribution, even if given to the community. He is only passing on what he has received from others.

If service then is all anyone has to contribute to the commonwealth, how much should be required of him? The following rule (which was the motto of a sect of philosophers in the United States of America 30 years ago) answers this question—"FROM EVERY MAN AC-

CORDING TO HIS ABILITY? TO EVERY MAN ACCORDING TO HIS NEEDS."

We see examples of this rule in families at the present time. A man settles on the prairie; his boys and girls of different ages each do what they can to help to produce everything required for the needs of them all; they distribute to each member of the family according to what he or she needs. Some are so small they contribute little or nothing, yet they are not stinted. If there is an invalid in the family, he will not be denied anything just because he is not able to produce his share. They believe that if each does what he or she is easily able to do, there will be enough produced to satisfy the needs of all.

If the human race were wider in their sympathies, they would wish to extend this rule to all humanity. A day's work should be counted as the standard of value, instead of a certain amount of gold as at present. This would prevent inflation and deflation of currency, because the amount of time in the world does not vary like the supply of gold.

JOSEPH H. STEEDE.

Hornby Island, B.C.

## An International Bank Which Will Be Beyond Public Control

Economist Prominent in British Co-operative Movement Calls Attention to Dangers of the "Young" Plan for Settlement of the Problem of Reparations

We print below the greater portion of an article by E. F. Wise, one of the leaders of the British Co-operative Movement and a well-known economist, on the proposal to set up an international bank under the "Young" plan for the settlement of reparations which is now under consideration at the Hague. Mr. Wise emphasizes the grave danger which the setting up of a bank which aims to be beyond all possibility of public control will create, if the plan be adopted as desired by the experts' committee.

According to the report of the committee of experts, by whom the Young plan was drafted, the expectation is that "in the natural course of development" the bank "will, in time, become an organization not simply or even predominantly concerned with the handling of reparations, but also with furnishing to the world of international commerce and finance important facilities hitherto lacking." To this end, states the *New York Nation*, the bank, whose directors are to be designated by the central banks of issue of the countries represented on the committee, or by other banks if the central banks cannot or do not act, is authorized to buy and sell gold, conduct intermediate credit operations "in the interest of world trade to the extent that the directors of the bank approve," and be prepared, in so far as the transfer of reparation payments into foreign currencies involves either a restriction of imports or an extension of the German export trade, "to promote the increase of world trade by financing projects, particularly in undeveloped countries, which might otherwise not be attempted through the ordinary existing channels."

Mr. Wise's article, which is reprinted from the *New Leader*, of London, Eng., follows:

The Young Plan is as little likely to provide a final settlement of Reparations as any of the five or six Conferences that have preceded this one. Anybody who supposes that generations of Germans—some yet unborn—will continue to pay war tribute, even on a scale about one-tenth of that originally demanded by Mr. Lloyd-George in 1918-19, is encouraging a foolish and dangerous delusion.

More important in its potential effects is the other part of the Young Plan; viz., the constitution of a Bank to replace the various inter-allied committees and commissions, which under the Dawes Plan have interfered in Germany's internal affairs. Its immediate function is to receive on deposit sums paid from German sources to meet the Reparations annuities,

and in due course to distribute them among the Allied Governments. It will probably discharge similar duties in connection with Inter-Allied debts.

#### The Banker's Bank

These functions—important though they are—are likely to be of far less significance than the wider ideas which the authors of the scheme have in mind. The Bank is intended to develop into a super-international Central Bank, bearing the same relation to the Banks of England, France, Italy and of other European countries as that of the Bank of England to the Joint Stock and private banks in this country.

It will exercise a vital influence on the foreign exchanges. It will furnish the



machinery by which the co-operation of the Central Banks for the stabilisation of gold values contemplated at the Genoa Conference in 1922 may be achieved; it will hold large deposits received from Central and other banks; it may issue bonds in any countries, not merely for the commercialisation of the reparation payments, but for other purposes; it can make loans to the Central Banks and to others for the adjustment of the exchanges and for any other purposes. It will have vast sums for investment in Germany if the remission abroad of reparation payments presents difficulties.

It may even take in hand the financing and developing of new markets so as to provide a field for the exports by which alone Germany can meet her obligations. Its resources, indeed, may quickly be on so vast a scale as to exercise a dominating influence in the whole sphere of international finance and exchange. It may be able to influence and sometimes to control the course of events in many European countries. Guided on proper lines it may play a great part in linking together the European peoples by bonds of common economic interest.

#### "No Politicians"

Clearly the constitution of a new organization of such vast potentialities requires very careful examination. But scarcely any attention at all has yet been given in Labor circles to this very technical but highly important subject. The international bankers who drafted these proposals were very clear as to what they desired. They stipulated very definitely that the Bank is "to exclude political influence from its procedure." "The functions of a Director," they say, are "incompatible with those involved in national political responsibilities."

The Board, in fact, is to be composed of the Governors of the Central Banks of England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and the U.S.A., and by one nominee of each of them, with an extra one each for France and Germany. These 16 may select 9 others from a list of names supplied by the Central Banks of any of the 20 or 30 other countries who will evidently be concerned with its operations. Thus the Allied countries, including Belgium, with the addition of Germany, are to control the Board, whilst Holland, Spain, Denmark, Scandinavian countries, Austria, Poland and the European and Asiatic countries who may be concerned, including the U.S.S.R., are to struggle for the favor of any representation at all.

#### Power of Wall Street

America is in a specially favored position. Since the Federal Reserve Board and as the American Government prefer to retain complete freedom of action outside the organization, two seats are to be allocated directly to American Bankers. The U.S.A., in fact, gets the best of both worlds. The Federal Reserve Board will retain its power to accept or set at nought the arrangements that the Bank may make in regard to gold and international currency problems in the general interest of the world. *Wall Street on the other hand, using the fact that Belgian, Italian and German finances would be at once in danger of collapse if its support were withdrawn, will be in a position to dominate the operations of the Bank from within.*

It is obvious that on these lines the scheme is quite unacceptable. The creation of a bankers' bank which would weld together the European financial system is undoubtedly desirable. But certain fundamental conditions must be



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Nov 15	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
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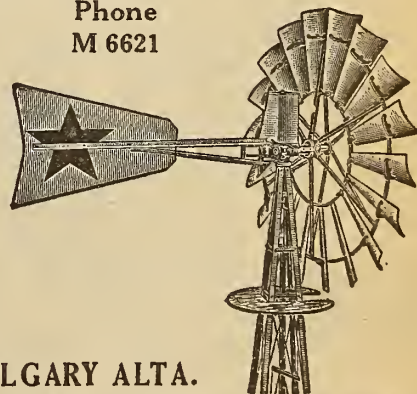
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satisfied. It must be really international, and it must come directly or indirectly under popular control. As things are, the bankers are to be given enormous powers and a blank cheque which the peoples of the world will be expected to meet without question and without criticism. The mishandling of European currency problems by the bankers in recent years gives no justification for the belief that they can be trusted with such vast powers. The growing divergence of view between Europe and America on financial and tariff problems is a sufficient reason

for providing adequate safeguards against the uncontrolled intervention of American finance in European affairs.

At the very least, the functions, powers, policy and operations of the Bank should be subject to the annual review of the Assembly of the League of Nations—the Bank, indeed, will have far greater executive powers than those of the economic organs of the League. If the League can be trusted at all . . . it ought clearly to be the instrument for public supervision of the operations of this new and important international institution.

## Public Will Ask About Beauharnois

(From the *Financial Post*, Toronto, August 15th)

Frank P. Jones has just sold his interest in a St. Lawrence waterways government concession for \$3,500,000. As far as the public knows he has done nothing for this except to use the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa.

This is not a criticism of Mr. Jones. He has an unusually fine Canadian record of sound constructive work. He has been one of the nation's most important industrial builders. But what effect will this story have on public opinion in its attitude toward big business and particularly toward privately owned public utilities and on all commercial and industrial undertakings?

This withdrawal of Mr. Jones from the Beauharnois enterprise presents some big problems. Undoubtedly Mr. Jones, with other members of the syndicate, applied to Ottawa for confirmation of a power concession. That confirmation was given and doubtless the granting of this was influenced—perhaps secured—through the Government's belief in Mr. Jones' ability to carry the project through to a successful conclusion.

This being so, is Mr. Jones entitled to withdraw?

Certainly Mr. Jones was placed in an embarrassing position if, as seems to have been the case, he disagreed with his fellow syndicate members on some important question and was unable to find some common ground. Yet was he right in withdrawing and selling his interest to others except on the ground that he found himself unable to carry out his original agreement with the Government?

In such a case, should he not give the Government and the public the Government represents, a full statement of the changed situation? What influence will the present situation with regard to Beauharnois have on public opinion?

Canadian opinion is a silent force, and therefore more dangerous. Politicians say when audiences fail to respond to spell-binding it is ominous—something is going to happen. When it does the public loses all sense of proportion and goes to extremes. It does not remedy—it destroys. This is a Canadian record. Investors have no protection as Americans have under their national constitution—a safe provision added a few years after the republic was founded.

In any event the United States public opinion is sounder. It is heard from at once. It demands immediate correction of grievances.

We had a good example of this the other day. A Canadian power group bought a number of newspapers that were supposed to have considerable influence on the voters in one section of Canada. The change in ownership leaked, but outside of two or three newspapers nothing was said publicly, but much feeling was aroused privately throughout the country

elsewhere than in the district affected.

International Paper owns outright or controls several newspapers in Canada. In the United States, the fact that the International Paper Company had invested millions of dollars in securing interests in leading newspapers created such a storm throughout the whole nation that the national—and some state—Governments were compelled to investigate. The International Company denied any ulterior objective, but had to dispose of its holdings. It is stated that the president may be made the scape-goat, and a number of men who stood high in public estimation, some of them as newspaper proprietors, have lost public confidence.

Public opinion is a powerful force; and realization of this raises the question: What effect will this sale of Frank P. Jones' interest in the Beauharnois project have on the King Government at the coming general election?

NOTE: Reference to this article is made in *The U.F.A.* editorial columns.

## Public Ownership of Power Vital to Democracy

The "Ottawa Citizen" Believes Public Ownership of Sources of Electric Power Fundamental Necessity

Is public ownership of power resources a minor matter, or is it fundamental to the realization of democracy?

The *Ottawa Citizen* believes that it is fundamental, and that if the attempt to bring a democratic form of social organization into being should fail, failure will be due to the taking of a wrong turning upon such questions as this. Incidentally, the case presented by the *Citizen* will serve to strengthen the determination of the advocates of public ownership in this Province, where the private interests continue to strengthen their position, but where, in January last, the U.F.A. Convention by an almost unanimous vote, called for the development of Alberta's power resources with all possible speed, under public ownership and control.



The *Citizen's* editorial follows:

### DEMOCRACY'S SURVIVAL

"The Gloomy Dean Inge of England," says Dr. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, "gives our democracy a hundred years more to live, but I give it only fifty unless a miracle happens and our politicians are converted. Its downfall will come because the masses will cease to trust their elected leaders, and as soon as confidence is lost, the jig is up."

Dr. Steiner may be right; but he has placed the cart before the horse. It is not the politician who needs to be converted. It is the people themselves and particularly college professors who need to be converted, who in turn could easily convert the politician. The people have it within their power to derive all the benefits, for example, from all natural resources, such as water powers, which today play such havoc with the morale of politicians. They can do it almost whenever they want to.

Why, then, don't they? Simply because they are confused and misled by the teachings of those who dogmatically defend the present economic system which permits the few to get the benefits of exploitation of a country's water powers and other natural resources.

If democracy crumbles within fifty years as Dr. Steiner predicts, it will be due, not so much to the dishonesty of politicians as to the hypocrisy of certain of Dr. Steiner's professional associates—educators who prepare books and pamphlets for distribution in the schools and colleges purporting to show in face of overwhelming proof to the contrary that such public enterprises as the Ontario Hydro-Electric System are a flat failure and could never be anything else. It is such educators as these in the United States and in Canada who are keeping both the people and the politicians from thinking straight and acting intelligently in the interest of democracy.

Dr. Steiner speaks of "our democracy" as though we had reached that goal. As a matter of fact democracy has not yet been attained. It is in the making. It is in the making because it is an affair of economics and not of politics. The responsibility for making democracy a reality and not an ear-soothing phrase rests with the educators much more than with the politicians who are just about as much in the dark as the rest of us.

### NINE YEARS' GROWTH

(Continued from page 8)

keenly felt, especially by the manager, W. C. McKenzie, with whom he was in constant and close association. J. E. Evanson, of Taber, has been elected in place and is proving an able successor.

The other officers of the Association are J. W. Anderson, of Barnwell, vice president; H. P. Ober, of Lethbridge, second vice-president; Emery Barrus, of Spring Coulee, secretary-treasurer; J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, being added to these to constitute an executive board.

### Must Go On

In a final word to the members, the directors, after expressing their confidence in the future of the Association, say: "We must continue to co-operate and go on. We cannot turn back. Co-operation to be any good must be permanent and cannot be a one man organization. It must be a union of persons more than of capital."

The agriculturists of the entire West, perhaps of other countries also, cannot but be interested in this mixed commodity Pool which has such a record of success in Southern Alberta.

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## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

which are today endeavoring to obtain a stranglehold upon public resources in hydro-electric power not only in Eastern Canada, but throughout the Dominion and throughout the continent. But the fact that such a deal has been made by Mr. Jones, who was the president of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, suggests to the *Financial Post* an indiscretion. It places weapons in the hands of those who are so bold as to declare that the alienation of Canada's resources to private interests is likely to prove a costly business to the great masses of the people of the Dominion in years to come. Mr. Jones's action has occasioned alarm. As well it might! This deal alone may do much to open the eyes of the public to the folly of alienation, and to strengthen the public ownership forces throughout the Dominion. Mr. Jones's methods are clumsy. They reveal too much. They may rouse the lethargic, slow thinking, slow moving public to action. Therein the danger lies.

To what was the high cost of Mr. Jones's services due? He did nothing, "so far as the public knows," except to secure this valuable franchise. But he was paid \$3,500,000 for his interest because the purchaser was confident that he could reimburse himself from the earnings of the company in future and obtain a handsome profit on his investment in addition. And where will those earnings come from? Naturally, let it be repeated, out of the pockets of the consumers of power. Power will be sold at a price to pay Mr. Jones' \$3,500,000, as well as dividends on the money actually sunk in the plant, which the promoters expect to be handsome.

The case of the Beauharnois deal is an object lesson which will not fail to strengthen the determination of Albertans that the power resources of this Province shall be brought under public control as rapidly as possible. No public enterprise ever needs to burden itself with financial rewards to promoters. Those who devote themselves to the cause of public ownership, as the late Sir Adam Beck did in Ontario, don't expect to be paid handsomely for what they regard as a public duty, or if they do, their expectations will not be fulfilled. Beck, instead of using his exceptional ability to enrich himself, out of the public domain, as according to the current codes he would have been justified in doing had he sold his brains to private interests, was content to direct the Ontario Hydro-electric enterprise for a salary probably not a third as large as the salary he could have commanded in

private service, to say nothing of the opportunities for large rewards for special services which he might have earned by using "the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa."

In the case referred to by the *Financial Post* the response of the public will not, we think, be destructive. If this and similar incidents should steel the will to action of those who realize that public ownership of our power resources is desirable in the interests of this and future generations of Canadians, the outcome will be entirely satisfactory, and may lead to development of policies eminently constructive in the best sense of that term.

\* \* \*

## FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

It is a paradox of some significance that public officials and others who proclaim most stridently their reverence for British institutions are often in practice contemptuous of the traditions of freedom of speech and assembly, just as in the United States so-called hundred per cent Americans are frequently contemptuous of the rights which their own written constitution legally conferred on their fellows.

The police of the city of Toronto are today seeking to deny to a small group of radicals the right to hold public meetings of any kind in any hall, in the street or in the parks. Apparently neither Federal nor Provincial legislation nor any city bylaw can be invoked in enforcement of this arbitrary action, but that is of no consequence. We gather from the columns of the Toronto newspapers that the police commission believe their fiat should override the law.

In pursuance of the determined policy, the police have resorted to methods of repression which differ in no obvious respects from those which it is customary to associate with the semi-barbarous states of the world.

Recently, without waiting for a prohibited meeting to begin, platoons of police on foot, on horseback, and on motor cycles, using batons, fists and boots and whips freely, launched a general attack on all persons who happened to be in Queen's Park, even though, according to the press, very few were actually associated with the radicals who had planned the free speech demonstration and many were merely passing through the park and had not the least conception of what the police action was about.

The Toronto papers carried stories of police brutality which lack of space prevents our citing here. Citizens who were beaten severely by the police are suing in the courts. A partially disabled ex-soldier, who was not even a sympathizer with the would-be demonstration, was attacked and his jaw broken, but that was only one case of many in which the police caused serious bodily injury to by-standers. The *Toronto Star* supported its condemnation of police by photographs taken in the park.

Police methods such as these are intolerable and it behooves every body of Canadians who have accepted the best of the British traditions or who wish to see even ordinary decencies observed by those who are entrusted with power in behalf of the community, to use such possibly limited influence as may be theirs to safeguard the rights even of the smallest and least popular minorities.

## WAR REPORTS FROM CHINA

(Ottawa Citizen)

So much propaganda is sent out from undisclosed sources in the Far East, reports of severe fighting between Soviet and Chinese forces need to be read with reserve. The situation on the Manchurian front is evidently bad. It is quite probable that behind the scenes there are rival interests fighting to gain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is one of the "glittering prizes for sharp swords." Money may be available from sources far remote from Harbin or Nanking to finance the preliminary acts that lead to war.

In more than one report in recent weeks the earmarks of propaganda have been perceptible. Some were obviously in accordance with the rules of the game as practised fifteen years ago under more respectable auspices. Stories have been sent out of dreadful atrocities perpetrated by one side or the other in the border country between Manchuria and Siberia.

Far more sinister, however, are some indications of the activities of ex-Czarist soldiers. Reports tell of support being given to China by this so-called White Russian element. Nothing is more certain than that such support would be more of an embarrassment than an aid to the Chinese.

Whatever is left of the disbanded Czarist soldiery, mainly ex-officer adventurers, they have nothing to contribute to the welfare of China. Until the Chinese Nationalist movement established itself as the governing power in China, the White Russian element fought against it in the service of the Chinese war lords in the north. They know no other occupation but fighting, nor do they desire any other. For them, war between China and Soviet Russia would open up new opportunities for employment. Behind the professional fighting there is the sentiment of the exiles—some with means to dream away the hours at Monte Carlo and similar resorts, others dreaming of the day when the return of Czardom will restore them to wealth and luxury.

## MISREPRESENTING IMPLEMENTS

Owlseye U.F.A. Local at their last meeting passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we believe that a certain threshing machine company is making a practice of rebuilding or reconditioning old model used tractors and then selling them, representing them to be the latest models, charging the same price as for new machines, thereby causing farmers much trouble in loss of money and time;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to enact a law prohibiting any machine company from repainting, reconditioning or remodeling any old model machine of any kind whatsoever and afterwards selling it, claiming it to be their latest model, new and unused; also requiring all machine companies to register with the Department of Agriculture every tractor, thresher and combine sold within the Province, registration to be by model, year and serial number, and a copy of the registration to be sent by the Department to the purchaser of such machines."

## NOT UP TO HIS JOB

Laura—Why do Eileen's people object to her future husband?

Vera—Well, there are seven in the family, and he's only got a two-seater.—*The Auto Car.*

## MISCELLANEOUS

**DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMONTON,** learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

**USED MAYTAG ALUMINUM WASHER WITH** Engine. Guaranteed Perfect, \$175.00. Maytag Co., Calgary.

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**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY, SIZE, WE** ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.—CORKLIN &** Marchink, Wardner, B.C.

**LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND** get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

**FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD — WRITE FOR DE-** livered prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.



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**VAUXHALL IRRIGATED LANDS.**—A progressive District that does not fear drought conditions. A well irrigated farm always produces a crop. Vauxhall farmers are now harvesting their biggest crop. Buy now so you will have a crop in 1930. Apply: Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Ltd., Medicine Hat, Alberta.

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**MINKS—QUEBEC STOCK, 1929 YOUNG; FROM** bunches of five, seven and nine. V. J. Simpson, Delia, Alberta.

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This Department of Agriculture carries on work along many lines in connection with the Agricultural Development of Canada. There are in the Department Eight Branches whose activities extend from one end of the Dominion to the other. These Branches and their Chiefs are as follows:

Dominion Experimental Farms  
Branch,

Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director,  
Central Experimental Farm.

Seed Branch,  
George H. Clark, Commissioner,  
Ottawa.

Health of Animals Branch,  
Dr. George Hilton, Veterinary  
Director-General, Ottawa.

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch,  
Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner,  
Ottawa.

Fruit Branch,  
George E. McIntosh, Commissioner,  
Ottawa.

Entomological Branch,  
Arthur Gibson, Dominion  
Entomologist, Ottawa.

Live Stock Branch,  
H. S. Arkell, Commissioner,  
Ottawa.

Publications Branch,  
J. B. Spencer, Director,  
Ottawa.

**Something New  
in Vegetable Grading**

New regulations under the Root Vegetable Act (Fruit Branch) provide:

Revised designations and some changes in grading requirements for potatoes and onions; potatoes will grade Canada No. 1, Canada No. 2, Canada No. 3 and Canada Fancy; onions will grade Canada No. 1, Canada No. 2, Canada No. 3 and Ungraded.

Table turnips or Rutabagas will grade Canada No. 1 small, Canada No. 1 medium and Canada No. 1 large.

Celery will grade Canada No. 1 and Canada No. 2; also standards are established for crates in a range of suitable sizes.

Write to:

Director of Publicity, Department of  
Agriculture,  
Daly Building, Ottawa, Ontario,  
for latest list of publications available for  
free distribution.

Honourable W. R. Motherwell,  
Minister of Agriculture.

**Beef Grading Coming**

*What it will mean to Producers of Good  
Cattle and to Lovers of Good Beef*

As a result of the undertakings of a Beef Grading Service, the Canadian consumer will, this year for the first time, be able to purchase beef which will carry on every important cut a stamp or indication of its probable eating quality.

Only the best qualities of beef will be branded. It will be sold under two grades, "Choice" and "Good". The top grade, "Choice", will always be designated by a Red Band, and the next best grade, "Good", by a Blue Band.

Domestic demand focussed on quality beef should result in more attractive price levels for cattle of good quality, right weight and smooth finish.

The light-weight carcass, the product of cattle weighing not over 1,050 lbs., finds the most ready sale in the Canadian trade.

**Growing of Certified Seed Potatoes  
Is a Profitable Undertaking**

By the use of certified seed, the average yield of potatoes may be increased from 100 to 200 bushels per acre over the ordinary seed potato, while the quality of the crop is also manifestly superior.

Growers of certified seed must have their fields and crops inspected by officers of the Division of Botany, Experimental Farms Branch. For information apply to the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

**Some Changes in Egg Grading  
Regulations Now in Effect**

Amendments to the egg regulations have recently been made. These provide greater assurance of graded returns to producers.

Egg Grading in Canada has done marvels to help the poultry industry in this country. Farmers should do all they can to help in its enforcement.

**OTTAWA**

J. H. Grisdale,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture. 2A



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Every resource of modern refining science stands behind each TEXACO Red Star with the Green T you see on the highway.

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